

for 48 hours  
the gross  
at \$9.00  
ing 210 lbs  
12 1/2  
50, and in

Sales in  
the net.  
Sales: Ap-  
Peaches  
alves at 1/2

at 70 @ 1/2  
ions, good  
potatoes

ushel. W  
75.  
50 @ \$7.  
e; medium  
choice in  
30 @ 35c  
80 @ 32c  
t 25 @ 27c  
22c; good  
n do, 21c

ked, 51 @  
@ 29c.  
; prime

6 50.  
We quote  
rabbit, 1/2  
12c; tur-

good de-  
co.

et.  
and mar-  
Ve noticed  
sh the best  
y and fat  
St. Louis  
is bought

y, and the  
eing tea-

for butch-  
g cattle is  
prime, 1/2  
les at 1/2

and over  
@ 9 80.

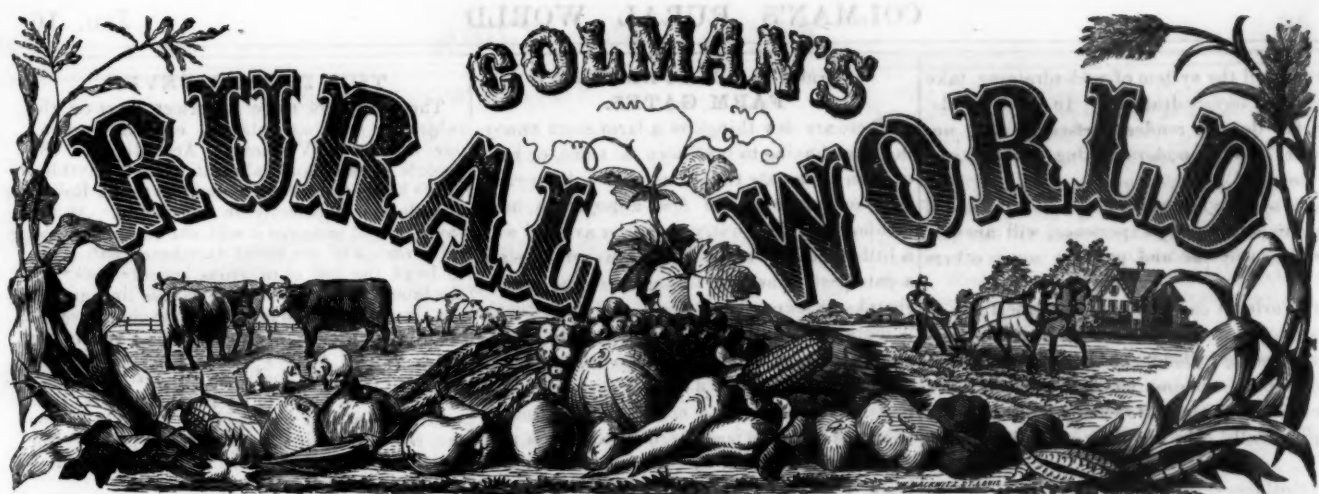
te—Firm-  
ier; sale  
In fairly  
and prin-

g, No. 1  
d. Sale  
and 2 @ 1/2  
ild dried  
50; clo-  
es of ne-  
lative re-

17 @ 47 1/2  
and 3 @ 4  
ing at the  
ominal  
less Port  
5 buyers  
50 cash  
r. Sale

to seller  
e quiet  
and nom-  
ly activ-  
dividing

requently  
ping and  
3 50 @  
@ 10 1/2  
t supply  
mon to  
the past  
3 wheat  
3,150 @  
4,45 bbl  
15,85 @  
t of hog-



VOL. XXII.

ST. LOUIS, MO, JANUARY 16, 1869.

No. 3.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY NORMAN J. COLMAN,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, at 612 North Fifth St.  
St. Louis, Mo., at \$2 per annum, in advance.

A FREE COPY for one year to any person sending a  
club of five new subscribers and Ten Dollars.

See List of Premiums in another place.

ASSOCIATE EDS.—WM. MUIR and C. W. MURFELDT.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:  
M. G. Kern, Francis Guiwitz, Rockwell Thompson,  
A. Fendler, Carew Sanders, Mrs. E. Tupper,  
O. L. Barler, E. A. Riehl, Mrs. M. T. Daveiss.

Advertising Rates—20 cents per line of space  
(Minion) each insertion.

Nothing inserted for less than One Dollar per issue.

### CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

#### Agricultural Department.

Parker Earle on Drainage,	33
Farm Gates,	34
Rolling Wheat,	34
The Potato Fever,	34
Commissioner's Report,	35
Hedge Making,	36
An Anti-Hedge Fence Man,	37
From Mayview, Lafayette Co., Mo.,	37
Weather in South-west Missouri,	37
Weather and Crops in Barton Co., Mo.,	37
Answers to Correspondents,	37

#### The Apiary.

Bees the Past Year,	34
---------------------	----

#### The Dairy.

Ayrshire Cow "Maud,"	35
Currying Milch Cows,	35
Butter From Milk of Jersey Cows,	35

#### Horse Department.

Wounding of Horses' Feet,	36
---------------------------	----

#### The Poultry Department.

Stray Grains for Chickens,	36
----------------------------	----

#### Horticultural Department.

Errors in Pruning Fruit Trees,	38
Is Missouri a Good Fruit State?	38
State Museum of Illinois,	38
Alton Horticultural Society,	39
Manures of Commerce,	39
Yellows in Peach Trees,	40

#### The Vineyard.

Differences in Estimates of the Value of Our Grapes,	40
Wants Answered,	41

#### Home Circle.

December,	42
How to be Happy,	42
Selfishness,	42
Mena: A True Story,	43
Sunday Reading,	43
Queen Victoria's Model Farm,	44
Meteorological Table,	44
Domestic Recipes,	44
News, Markets and Weather,	48

#### New Advertisements.

Circular to Advertisers, Geo. P. Rowell & Co; Patent Office, Munn & Co; Only Fifty Cents, S. H. Critten- den & Co; The Household, Geo. R. Crowell; Pew Hat Rack, E. S. Blake; \$1.500 Per Year, White Wire Co; Deafness, Catarrh, Scrofula, Mr. M. C. L.; Words of Wisdom for Young Men, Philanthros; To Whom it May Concern, Chas. Collins; Premium Chester White Pigs, Geo. B. Hickman; Bonham's Rural Messenger, Jeriah Bonham; Apple Root Grafts, John Riordan & Co.,	45
Conover's Colossal Asparagus, Jas. M. Thorburn Co.,	46

[Reported for Colman's Rural World, by O. L. Barler.]

### PARKER EARLE ON DRAINAGE.

At the meeting of the Illinois State Horti-  
cultural Society, at Bunker Hill, a few weeks  
since, Parker Earle, of South Pass, read an in-  
teresting essay on Drainage. We have space  
here to present only a few of the leading points  
given:

He gave general reasons why this work should  
be done. Horace Greeley said, many years ago,  
that all land worth cultivating needed under-  
draining, which is a short way of saying, that  
the light, sandy and gravelly soils, which need  
no artificial drainage, are of little value com-  
pared with the heavy and substantial clays and  
loams, all of which need drainage when not  
bottomed on gravel.

He argued that drainage is but a part of good  
culture in a soil like ours. It should be com-  
pleted by *sub-soiling and trenching*, according to  
the depth of the soil, and the kind of crops to  
be raised upon it. Either of these operations  
would be of benefit; but deep working alone,  
would be but a temporary good; while draining  
is, when well done, a permanent good.

He thought this system of drainage was at  
the bottom of success, in both Agricultural and  
Horticultural pursuits, and especially was this  
true of the Egyptian soil. He thought it was  
time that fruit-growers commenced to do some  
deep work. The inducements to deep culture  
are very great in almost every region. One of  
the most important and obvious results brought  
about by this system, is the equilibrium of heat  
and moisture—that temperature, medium be-  
tween hot and cold, wet and dry, which is es-  
sential to enduring success. A wet soil is ne-  
cessarily a cold soil, and undrained lands warm  
up slowly in the spring, and cool off early in  
the fall, thus favoring early frosts. With deep  
culture and drainage the surplus water is rap-  
idly carried away, evaporation is moderated in  
spring, the soil warms up, and vegetation starts  
with vigor.

He thought that we might find also in this  
system a remedy for our leaf-blight and mildew.  
It would tend to check the growth in early au-  
tumn, and give time to ripen up the wood, and  
prepare it for its winter sleep.

Under these conditions our trees will know  
but little of extremes of flood or drouth, of cold  
springs, and hot summers. Our early vege-  
tables and strawberries will be hastened many  
days into maturity—a great gain in the compe-  
tition we have with other localities.

By deep working, we not only enable the plant  
roots to reach an immense supply of fertile ele-  
ments already stored in the soil, but by the freer  
admission of the air, and the more complete  
filtration of water through it, we carry impor-  
tant agents for the decomposition of those  
chemical elements which are locked up beyond  
the reach of vegetable affinities.

Providence has given this part of the country  
a more than average abundance of rain, which  
if properly husbanded, by deep culture, will  
add an important amount of animal richness  
to the land.

He claimed also that drainage prevented sur-  
face-washing on most lands. It prevents also,  
the heaving of the soil, and supplies moisture  
during the dry season. He estimated that the  
dew deposit was equal to one-fourth the rain-fall  
during the season. A deep drained soil is in  
the best possible condition for the absorption  
of vapor, while an unstirred, baked soil, will  
receive very little of it.

Draining soils lengthens the season and gives  
more working days. It can be plowed sooner  
after rains.

In conclusion, he referred to the cost of work-  
ing the ground to a depth of eighteen inches.  
The first twelve inches would cost \$10, and the  
six inches more would cost \$10 more.

The great practical question arises: Will it  
pay?

He argued that it would. In orcharding, he  
regarded it as a question of health to the trees,  
and freedom from many of the scourges that  
pursue the fruit-grower, with such terrible ex-  
hortations to a better life—i. e. a more thorough  
and generous cultivation.

#### DISCUSSION.

Dr. Spalding, of St. Louis—As I contem-  
plate under-draining my lands, I wish to get  
light upon the subject, and would like to have  
a few questions answered by some gentlemen  
who have had experience in the business.  
The questions that I wish particularly to ask is:

How far will the system of underdraining, take the place of surface-draining? In other words: How far does it render surface draining unnecessary? Will under draining prevent surface washing?

These are the questions I wish to ask, and if any gentleman having experience, will answer, he will gratify me and perhaps some others also.

Mr. Earle—I can reply to the question, so far as to say, a friend of mine, in Egypt, has underdrained a hill-side, and he finds that there is no surface washing since the drains have come into operation. He thought tile-draining did, practically, take the place of surface-draining.

Dr. Spalding—How deep ought these drains to be laid, and how far apart should they be placed?

Earle—Two rods apart and three feet deep.

Dr. Spalding—What is the character of your sub-soil?

Earle—It is clay.

Dr. Spalding—Will the water which falls in a heavy shower pass off in 24 hours, so that you can cultivate?

Earle—In some portions it would.

Prof. Turner—As it has pleased this Society to set me to hunt up the little things, I wish to say something upon *microscopic thunder-showers*. (Laughter.)

He proceeded to show how, under a certain condition of the soil—which condition is had in a drained soil—there was going on a circulation of air and moisture *under ground*, which he very felicitously called a "*microscopic thunder-shower*."

"If," he said, "you plow *two inches* deep, you have a *two-inch microscopic thunder-shower*. If you plow ten inches or more, you have a proportionably greater depth of moisture. He stated that 1-5 of the moisture of soil came in this way.

He put in a strong plea for thorough *under-draining*. It enables the land to stand the drouth better, and of course, it stands the rains better.

I do not mean to say, that under-draining is alone useful. You must cultivate.

To neglect cultivation is like *varnishing* the skin: a crust is formed through which the rains cannot penetrate. The rains come to the soil freighted with rich food for plants, and to secure this the soil must be frequently stirred. The ammonia received from the air, by the loosened soil is equivalent, through the season, to a coating of *manure*. Now, the lazy man loses all this. He believed in appropriating all the blessings which God had given, whether in earth, air or water.

The discussion continued for an hour longer, engaged in by W. P. Pierson, Dr. Spalding, John Periam, Parker Earle, John M. Pearson, Wm. A. Smith, N. J. Colman, O. B. Galusha, H. C. Freeman, G. Wilgus and Dr. Edwards, when the Society adjourned at a late hour.

Upper Alton, Ill., Jan. 4, 1869.

DETAILS.—If you wish to be successful in life, attend to the details of your affairs. Let your own eye watch your business in all its ramifications. Trust not too much to others.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

#### FARM GATES.

There are few things on a farm more annoying than having to lay down a fence, or bars, or even lift a gate round, to enter a barn-yard, field or pasture; and few annoyances more common in this country, or easier avoided with a little ingenuity and care. However, to plant a gate post so as not to sag when the ground shrinks or expands by frost, rain and drouth, is more than I have yet been able to accomplish. A regular frame is too expensive. I therefore prefer to put a cross-beam between the posts at the top, say a common scantling or pole, and have the posts high enough for a man standing on a wagon to pass under; the cross-beam must be loosely put on, so that it can be easily taken off, when hauling hay or grain. This will, at least, make the latch always meet the hook, but the gate will even then sometimes get to striking the ground. To remedy this I have an easy way to straighten up the post.

Set up a rail against the post the way you want to lean it, at an angle of 45 degrees. Dig a small hole four or five inches deep, two or three inches inside the bottom end of the rail. In this put the end of a scantling or plank, four or six feet long, leaning it back so that you can lift the end of the rail on to it—and you have a lever-power, by which you can move the post sufficiently to make the gate swing just right, and do it all in five minutes. Who would then drag a gate through the mud, and lift it over the hook several times a day.

C. P., Kirksville, Mo.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

#### ROLLING WHEAT.

Alternate thawings and freezings is very destructive to wheat—especially is this the case in the late winter months. The ground "spews." The roots of the wheat plant are left exposed to the influence of the air, without the protection of the earth. The ground assumes a honey-comb appearance: and a small crop, or total failure, is the consequence, unless it receives attention.

The best treatment consists in rolling the land. Some of the roots will be destroyed even by this process, but the earth will be left compact, the roots imbedded in the soil, and a portion if not all of the crop saved. We have seen this tried, and know whereof we speak.

The present winter appears to be very unusually hard on wheat. An immense area of land has been sown, and it is a matter of no small consequence to the farmer to protect his crop. Frequent rains and hard freezing have thus far (Jan. 4,) operated somewhat injuriously. In some localities in this State, the wheat is already greatly injured. Objections have been urged against rolling wheat—that the team would destroy too much by tramping it in the ground; that the ground might again "spew," and the time and labor be lost. These objections cannot be fairly set up against a prospect of saving so valuable a crop, by simply rolling the land.

The first shipment of wheat from Chicago was 78 bushels in 1838. This year the amount shipped is 50,000,000.

#### THE POTATO FEVER.

There appears to be a perfect fever on the subject of seedling potatoes, especially among our friends in Vermont. According to the reports of sales and values it exceeds anything of the kind before known, and leaves the Roban speculation hopelessly in the shade. At the same rate of progress it will not be long ere the tulip mania of the stolid Dutchmen will cease to head the list of tuberous speculations. Of the latest acquisition in the potato line among the Green Mountain farmers, an exchange says:

Sixteen specimens sold for \$825; twelve for \$615; one for a cow; one for a silver-mounted harness; and the ordinary quotation is \$50 apiece. As a proof of its productiveness, it is stated that a man who paid last year \$20 for one eye, raised from it the past season, potatoes for which he has realized \$750 cash, and has three potatoes left.

While in New York, a few weeks since, we were assured by a gentleman, somewhat interested in agricultural speculations, that he had offered for *one single potato*, of a new variety originating in Vermont, *four hundred dollars* (400!) He intended to make himself whole by propagating from slips and selling the plants in the spring. The valuation of the owner of the potato may be inferred when we add that the offer of our acquaintance was refused.—*Ex.*

REMARKS.—It seems to us, that the old adage about "*a fool and his money*," &c., is still apropos. If any of our subscribers are bit by these new varieties of grapes, strawberries, raspberries or potatoes, which are constantly being foisted upon the public, they ought not to blame us for not keeping them posted. If a man is willing to pay *ten dollars* for a bushel of potatoes and risk it, that can be got over; but *four hundred dollars* for a single potato and be refused at that, seems to have been written for buncombe. There will be a new variety of potato on the market soon. Look out!

Every part feeds a part. Hence, put the droppings of grain fed animals on corn and wheat fields; of hay-fed animals on grass lots; and the droppings of forests on orchards.

## The Apiary.

#### Bees the Past Year.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I would like to gain all the information I can on the subject of bee-keeping. In the first place, but very few stands cast swarms last season, and those few died—I suppose from starvation, in the latter part of the summer. Then, in the fall and fore-part of the winter, a good many lost all of their old stock: every stand having honey—none less than three pounds. Do you suppose that, during the extreme drouth last summer, they gathered something that has poisoned them?

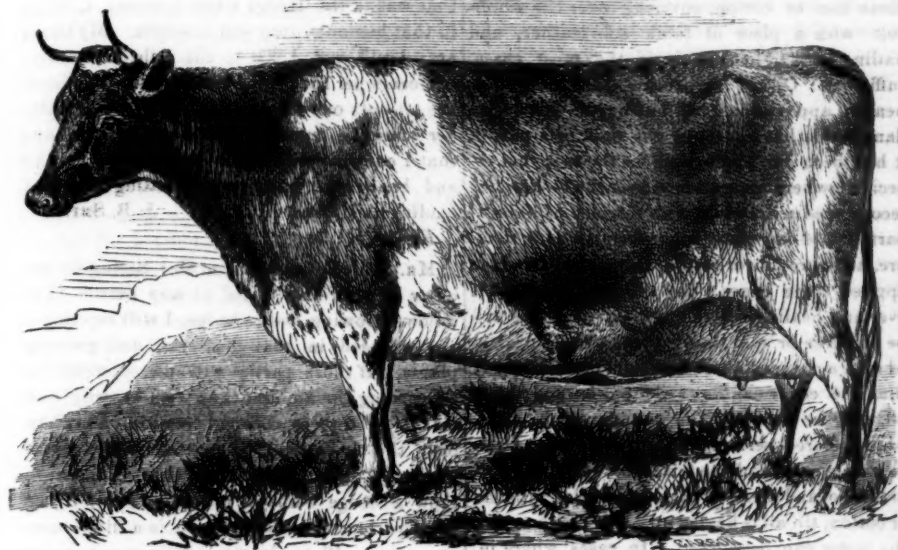
I would like to know, also, what is the next best thing to honey to feed bees on, and how is the best way to feed in the common box-hive? Will it pay to feed at this season of the year? and will they do better in or out of doors when they are weak? You, and your many readers, will please answer my questions, and also please inform me where I can procure a good work devoted entirely to the subject of bee-keeping, and at what price.

Enclosed please find two dollars, for which send me the RURAL to this office. BEN.

Recheport, Mo., Jan. 3.



## AYRSHIRE COW "MAUD."



This is another specimen of the herd of Messrs. Woolcott & Campbell of New York Mills, N.Y.

The animal here represented, has the finest natural milk development we have ever seen on a cow of her size; the long extended and hairy

udder, the great distance between and regularity of the teats, the large girt just in front of the udder, all indicate a No. 1 milker. There is no mistake but the Ayrshires are gaining in favor every day.

## The Dairy.

### Currying Milch Cows.

If men (especially dairymen) would think and observe but a little, it would not take them long to find out that a curry-comb or card, in the hands of a faithful groom, and applied to the bodies of cows in a quiet and decent manner, would be a great luxury to them (the cows we mean) besides being a great benefit to their health. Cows are constantly rubbing against something or licking themselves—or, upon request, licking one another. Did you ever know how much like a curry-comb a cow's tongue is? Just take some salt and let your cow lick it out of your hand. We have often seen an underling very cautiously approach a larger animal; and, showing up the part that wants currying, request a licking—and they would generally get it, first with the tongue in the proper way, and then, if too importuning, with the horns. So, if a larger animal desired to be dressed up by the underling, there would be an intelligent request, and generally a ready compliance to the wish of the dominant party. Come, reader, give your cows the brush and comb or card occasionally, and notice how much they like it.

**TAKE CARE OF THE HEIFERS.**—Very frequent heifers but one year old will come in heat. They should not be presented until next August, then they will become fresh when grass is young and plenty—that is the succeeding May; at that time they will be two years old, or a few months over, and that is early enough.

Newspapers say that No. 1 butter is sold in New York City, at this date, for 20 cents per pound. We do not believe it! It sells in this

city viz., the real Gilt Edge for 50 cents; medium and common qualities are a drug in St. Louis.

### Butter From Milk of Jersey Cows.

"The statement was recently made by one of our correspondents, that the rich milk of the Alderney or Jersey cows was especially valuable on account of its superior keeping qualities. One milkman asserted that milk from his Jersey cows would keep sweet from ten to twelve hours longer than that from any other cows in his herd. If such is a characteristic of the milk from Jersey cows, we should naturally suppose that butter made from this milk would be likely to possess something of the same quality. But we have never tested it thoroughly ourselves. We notice that one of our contemporaries says that such is not the case; that 'butter made from the milk of Jersey cows is altogether more difficult to keep than most other kinds of butter.' What say the manufacturers of the beautiful 'gilt-edged' Jersey cow butter to this assertion?"

—New England Farmer.

**REMARKS.**—While we are very ready to admit the superior quality of the Alderney stock; the richness, beautiful color and flavor of the milk and butter which they give, we do think that the statement above is extremely ridiculous; seeing that the keeping quality of milk depends upon the careful, cleanly handling of the milk, and the vessels containing the same; and especially upon the temperature and sweetness of the room where the milk is kept. We can keep the milk from any cow—thorough-bred, half-breed, or no particular breed—just as long as that from a Jersey or Ayrshire; that is, under precisely the same circumstances. As for the butter's keeping, that depends upon its handling. Also, we believe that the real gilt-edge butter can be made from milk drawn from a Jersey cow, because its color will be superior and rich, so will its aroma.

"By the use of the Butter Plant a pure and excellent table butter is made at a cost of sixteen cents per pound."

The way to make it is to feed the butter plant, viz., timothy, blue grass and clover, to a good milch cow and manufacture the milk she gives into pure and excellent table butter, by the best approved process, frequently described in the *Rural World*. It won't cost more than sixteen cents per pound, but you can sell it for all the market will bear.

### COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture has been presented in printed form, and is in process of distribution throughout the country. The Commissioner discusses first the subject of agricultural education. On this topic he says the discussion regarding agricultural schools has "elicited inquiry, corrected prejudices, diffused information, and aroused enthusiasm for a practical education, which cannot fail to accomplish good results. They are calling forth from the ranks of the professions, and of educated, practical farmers, earnest men of enlarged views, and training them for the position of teachers in these institutions, thus opening spheres of usefulness to which schoolmen have hitherto been strangers, and eventually making a new era in the education of the world. The material for these professorships is yet in the rough, and must be fitted and polished in the institutions themselves, and as this is a progressive work, the country must be patient, not expecting the culmination of a century of progress in a moment of time."

He favors the practice of international exchanges of seeds, plants, trees and grains, and other products of the soil. On the subject of diseases of farm stock he says:

"The prevalence of fatal maladies among all varieties of farm animals, resulting in the annual loss of not less than \$50,000,000, demands the prompt attention of this Department, the vigilance of the agricultural associations and national and State legislation. The past year has not been one of peculiar misfortune in this respect, except in the dissemination of the splenic fever, communicated by Texas cattle; yet horses, mules, sheep and swine have all suffered from the local prevalence of malignant forms of disease, against which little veterinary skill is opposed, and little more than empiricism and superstitious folly is practiced. Many of the diseases of cattle, as of men, have their origin and distribution in the unnatural and unhealthy conditions of their growth and management, naturally resulting from what is termed our civilization. These diseases belong to the class of ailments which are preventable. Their causes are known, and means of prevention are at our disposal; and if an enlightened state of public opinion leads to the formation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, a higher appreciation of the dependence of domestic animals upon us, not only for food, but for care and protection from disease, should lead to the formation of establishments for the study of cattle in health and disease, and the training of a class of practitioners who would bring the highest medical skill to the treatment of our domestic animals."

### Measure of an Acre.

The Maryland Farmer gives the following table of distances by which it says an exact acre can be found:

5 yards wide by 965 yards long,	contains 1 acre
10 " " " 484 " " "	" " 1 acre
20 " " " 242 " " "	" " 1 acre
40 " " " 121 " " "	" " 1 acre
80 " " " 60 1/2 " " "	" " 1 acre
70 " " " 69 1/7 " " "	" " 1 acre
220 feet " " 195 feet " " "	" " 1 acre
440 " " " 99 " " "	" " 1 acre
110 " " " 360 " " "	" " 1 acre
60 " " " 726 " " "	" " 1 acre
120 " " " 363 " " "	" " 1 acre
240 " " " 181 1/2 " " "	" " 1 acre

## Horse Department.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### Wounding of Horses' Feet.

BY DR. H. J. DETMERS, V. S., QUINCY, ILLS.

It happens often, especially in winter, that a horse runs a nail, or other similar sharp pointed object, into the foot. Every part of the hoof not being covered by the shoe, is subject to it, but most commonly it occurs, that nails, etc., enter the middle or one of the side furrows of the frog. On other parts of the sole it does not happen so frequently; i. e., if the sole is not unnecessarily cut out and made very thin. Cases where a nail does not penetrate the horn-shoe or the frog, do not amount to much; but, when penetrating the horn-shoe or the frog, and entering the soft parts of the foot, then it causes lameness, and, sometimes, ulceration. If, however, the hoof-bone, or the coffin-bone, or the capsular ligament of the coffin-joint, or the tendon of the flexor of the hoof is injured—the case is a serious one.

In cases where the entered nail is smooth and free from rust and dirt, and has been pulled out immediately, and neither bones, tendon, nor ligament, have been hurt—then the wound does not require much medical treatment—will heal pretty soon, and not cause much lameness. But, if the nail was rusty or dirty; kept in for some time, or has been broken off so that a part of it remains in the wound; but, especially where the bones, tendon or ligament have been injured—then, careful attention and treatment are needed. Under peculiar cosmical conditions, especially in autumn and winter when the weather is inclement, such cases frequently cause tetanus, so-called lock-jaw, and prove fatal.

**Symptoms.**—The first, and main symptom is, the nail itself; but, where that one is not found, more or less lameness, according to what part of the foot has been injured, and how deep the nail has entered; pulsation of the arteries of the pastern; increased warmth of the hoof and pastern, and more or less swelling of the lower part of the leg—are the symptoms. If the nail is not just in the point of the toe, then the horse steps only on the toe part of the hoof, so that the heels do not touch the ground. If the pain is very great, then the horse spares the sore foot entirely; and a more or less severe wound fever appears in or after about 24 hours. Some times it is not at once to be seen what part the nail is, or has been, in; this, however, can be ascertained by knocking slightly with a hammer, or a similar instrument, at the different parts of the sole and frog; as soon as the sore spot is touched, the horse will show signs of pain. It is not advisable to make an examination by means of large tongs or pincers; for with them one can cause pain in every part of the hoof.

**Treatment.**—At first the nail, or part of the nail, must be taken out carefully, so that it does not break off and nothing remains; and, in case the nail has penetrated the sole, then the horn-sole or frog surrounding the hole must be thinned with a sharp hoof-knife, and the opening be cut large enough so that the matter can come out freely; every piece of loose horn must be

cut away, and the wound be cleaned perfectly. Where the case is a new one and inflammation not yet supervened, a simple dressing with clean flax or cotton, covering over the whole sole with a piece of thick sole leather, and nailing on a light shoe is, in the most cases, sufficient. Oil of turpentine, tar, and other heating applications, can but hurt. Where inflammation has set in, or the nail or a part of it has been for some time in the foot, but especially where ulceration has ensued—I would recommend a dressing with tincture of aloes—parts 1 to 4—or most any other resinous tincture, and pure flax or cotton, and a good bandage applied three times a day till the lameness is over and healing sets in; in most cases this will be in three or four days: then, a shoe furnished with a cover of sheet iron, and made in a way that the cover can be easily put on and taken off, may be put on. The wound must be dressed as before—perhaps once a day, and, later, twice a week; and the space between the sole of the foot and the cover of the shoe, filled with flax or cotton, till all is healed up. With such a shoe, the horse can be worked. In cases where inflammation and suppuration disappear suddenly, pain and lameness cease, although no signs of healing appear—it is almost certain that tetanus will result. Then the hoof must be poulticed with pulverized flax-seed, or something similar till suppuration is produced again. The horse must be kept in a quiet and moderately warm stable, and every irritation must be avoided. If that is done, tetanus may be prevented; if it ensues, ninety-nine cases out of a hundred will prove fatal.

## The Poultry Department.

**STRAY GRAINS FOR CHICKENS.**—Under this title the *Gardeners' Magazine* (English), gives the following sensible hints: "Feed your poultry on raw onions chopped fine, mixed with other food, about twice a week. It is better than a dozen cures for chicken cholera. Fowls exposed to dampness are apt to be troubled with catarrh, which will run to roup, if not attended to. Red pepper mixed with soft feed, fed several times a week, will remove the cold. Pulverized charcoal, given occasionally, is a preventive of putrid affections, to which fowls are very subject. Setting-hens can be cured by putting water in a vessel to the depth of one inch, putting the hen into it, and covering the top of the vessel for about twenty-four hours. The vessel should be deep enough to allow the fowl to stand up. This is the best remedy I have ever tried. Pulverized chalk administered with soft feed will cure diarrhoea. This disorder is caused by want of variety in the food, or by too much green food. Garlic feed once or twice a week is excellent for colds."

**PRESERVING EGGS.**—A subscriber asks: If any of our readers know anything of a new process of Prof. Wadgyman for preserving eggs. We shall be glad if they will describe the method for publication in the *Rural World*.

**HOW MANY CHICKS FOR ONE HEN.**—In winter, set nine eggs; in spring, thirteen; in summer, fifteen, under the same hen. She will give, if well cooped, two-thirds the number, with good protection; and after the first of June, if the coops are brought under a dry shed during cold storms, the chicks of most varieties of fowls will not suffer if a hen hatches as many eggs as she can cover.

## ANSWERS ON HEDGE MAKING.

**MR. NORMAN J. COLMAN:** Learning to-day that you wished to correspond with some one that was in the Hedge fence business, I, being in that business, drop you this note. My terms are: I will put 1,200 to the mile, at seventy-five cents per rod;—one-third when the plants are set out; one-third in one year; the remainder when the fence is complete. Yet the one that I contract with, must prepare the ground and board the hand, while setting out and tending said fence. J. B. SMITH.

Kirkville, Mo.

**MR. N. J. COLMAN—Dear Sir:** Seeing an enquiry in your last *Rural*, of any person that follows growing Osage hedge, I will say that I am engaged in that business, and growing plants. If those parties will please write me concerning the amount they wish grown; how far it is from a railroad station, and how near the fence will be together, I will make them an offer. It is somewhat difficult to grow a hedge without protection; yet it can be done, but takes longer and is a little more expensive. Please let me hear from you, or the parties, at your earliest convenience.

Monroe City, Mo.

J. P. MYERS & Co.

**MR. COLMAN:** In answer to your enquiry for parties to make hedge fence by contract, I could send you the address of some, whom I think our section could spare, but I find that the account you gave of such parties some ten years ago is still correct. I have calls for one to two millions of plants for such purposes. While there has been thousands of miles planted that way, and land owners have made the first, and perhaps the second payment—I apprehend very few ever received a good fence, and had to make the last payment. Nor, can I advise any one to plant on the prairies, without protection from stock. They will make paths on, or close to, the hedge-row. I think it may be done by placing a rail or pole on each side, and stake them down, to keep hogs from rooting, and cattle from tramping, on it.

The usual price of making fence, is 75 cents per rod. If there is ten miles to make in close proximity, why can not some one living there, who is known and responsible, undertake the job? There is more money in it than in farming. C. P., Kirkville, Mo.

**EDS. RURAL WORLD:** We notice an enquiry in your excellent paper, for parties that were engaged in the Osage Orange hedging. We take great pleasure in informing you that we are engaged in the setting and cultivating of the Osage orange hedge, and would be glad to correspond with you or any other parties wishing the Osage fence cultivated. J. P. TAYLOR & Co. Marshall, Saline Co., Mo.

**EDS. RURAL WORLD:** The Warren county Agricultural and Mechanical Society met on the 20th ult., and elected their officers for the ensuing year, to wit: C. T. Archer, President; J. H. Faulconer, Vice-President; C. E. Peers, Secretary; A. Hart, Treasurer.

The next fair will be held at the grounds near Warrenton, commencing on Monday, the 4th of October, 1899. C. E. PEERS, Sec. Warrenton, Mo., Jan. 7th.



**An Anti-Hedge-Fence Man.**

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I was much interested in an article in your last issue about the culture of forest trees, written by some gentleman in Illinois. I do not remember his name and the paper is unfortunately not at hand at the present moment. Will the gentleman oblige me—and I have no doubt numerous other readers—with a little more information? How did he set out his trees? (the Tyrolean Larch was the variety named.) Whether it is necessary to obtain the seed or the plants; and where they can be got? price per hundred or thousand? Would they not do to make a pole fence by the time they reached the age of six or eight years? A great deal of fencing is made in this county by splitting oak or hickory poles, and nailing them on to posts. This makes a good, straight fence, 4½ or 5 feet high, by nailing on six or seven poles to the post, and one that does not take up half the room occupied by a rail fence, and does not shade the ground like a hedge. I must say I do not like a hedge, except for outside fences, and even there I wish we could dispense with them. In my opinion they require more labor to keep them trimmed down to the proper height, even after you have succeeded in getting them high enough and thick enough to turn all kinds of stock, than any other fence I know of; that is to say, the time and labor expended on a hedge after it is grown, would more than keep a rail or plank fence in a perfect state of repair; and if you let them grow without yearly trimming, they will occupy and shade ground enough to grow a pretty good sized forest—to say nothing about the injury the soil sustains from them.

Mayview, Mo. Jan. 2.

S.

**From Mayview, Lafayette Co., Mo.**

EDS. RURAL WORLD: In your last number you invite correspondence from different parts of this and adjoining States, it may not be indifferent to your numerous readers to hear from Lafayette, which travelers say, excels all other counties in the State. We wish to let you know that our county can boast of at least one live Farmers' Club and Literary Society and a good library.

A few of us met on the last Saturday night of the year 1867, at the School House, in Mayview, to ascertain as to how many of our citizens were desirous of the formation of a Farmers' Club. The attendance was not as large as we expected from a brief canvass, and we had some forebodings as to the result, yet we ventured to organize temporarily; the next night we met, all apprehensions of success were removed; we organized permanently and elected the necessary officers, and appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, which were in due time adopted. We enrolled seventy-five members, active and honorary, male and female; and we find the ladies attend as regularly as the gentlemen, are nearly as numerous and quite as efficient; writing essays, acting as critics, &c. Last Saturday our annual election of officers took place with the following result: Wm. H. Rusk, President; J. M. Withers, Vice President; C. M. Oliver, Secretary; John P. Herr, Treasurer; F. West, Librarian. Our Club has now been in existence one year, and we hope we have accomplished some good.

I can see evident marks of improvement in many of us, in speaking, reading, writing essays; besides one cannot help but notice a laudable effort of emulation in the cultivation of the crops; contrivances to facilitate the same, as well as bringing to the notice

of the Club all important improvements from other quarters, as seen and read in the different Scientific and Agricultural papers. We now number over one hundred members, have a library of over four hundred volumes, worth, at least, \$200, acquired about equally between purchase and contributions; the latter of which are acknowledged by making the donors life-members, with all the privileges of Society and Library; active members pay fifty cents initiation fee, and ten cents monthly dues. Besides, among other advantages, we notice improvement in mind and manners of the youth and young men; and setting a good example generally. We receive—liberally—seeds from the Agricultural Department, at Washington City, which I consider a great advantage. Having seen the good effects of this Society, I pen the above as much, as anything else, to bring the subject before the public, in the hope that each county and township in the State may more generally adopt the plan than is now the case. We have commenced a series of experiments, among the members, in regard to the culture of wheat and other crops, which, as soon as results are reported, we may give you for the RURAL WORLD. Yours truly, H. P. J., Jan. 5, 1869.

**Weather in South-west Missouri.**

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I see reports to the Rural of "cold weather"—extraordinary—from various portions of the country, but no one seems to have told you that we also have winter in South-west Missouri.

December was a whole month of winter, of extraordinary severity for December in this locality. On the 6th we had a fall of snow about 4 inches, which drifted into heaps behind fences, &c., which has but just disappeared.—On the 10th we had it very cold—down to 14° below zero. Another light fall of snow a week after, and a cloudy day with rain at night, closes the month and the year 1868. We hope this first monthly installment of winter, being so heavy, is an advance of about 75 per cent. of the whole winter.

I felt apprehensive of a serious effect of this sudden severe cold, upon nursery stock, orchard trees, fruit buds, &c., but, to my surprise and pleasure, I find the first two all right, and the fruit buds nearly so. I have not examined more than my own trees, which are young and I thought more likely to suffer. I find only about 25 per cent. of the peaches killed. The young wood, both in nursery and orchard, ripened or matured unusually well in autumn.

I am making you a little club for 1869—will send names and money in a few days.

Wishing for yourself and the Rural World a round year of prosperity—many new, paying subscribers, and as many attentive and happy readers, I am yours respectfully, WEATHERCOCK.

Springfield, Mo., Jan. 1.

P. S. Will send notes on balance of winter &c., if desired. [Send them along—Eds.]

MR. N. J. COLMAN—Dear Sir: I send two dollars to renew my subscription to the Rural World for the year 1869. I am very much pleased with your paper. I think it is gaining ground in this section. I hope persons having thorough-bred stock for sale will advertise through your paper. We have quit raising hemp to a great extent, and are going to try something else. I believe most of the farmers are going to engage in raising stock and wheat.

Waverly, Lafayette Co., Mo.

W. D. L.

**Weather and Crops in Barton Co., Mo.**

EDS. RURAL WORLD: We have had the most disagreeable winter I ever experienced in this country—not on account of cold, but on account of rain and mud. It has been very wet since October, with but little exception—too wet most of the time to get in the field, except when frozen. We have had a few very cold days, the mercury running down to from four to seven degrees below zero. It is now as warm as April, with plenty of mud. We have had no snow this winter that laid on all day.—Early wheat is looking well; late not doing well on account of wet weather.

A. B. HENDRICK.

ST. LOUIS AGR. AND MECH. ASSOC'N.—The following gentlemen have been elected Directors for 1869: Arthur B. Barret, Gerard B. Allen, E. A. Manny, David Clarkson, Jeff. K. Clark, E. C. Lackland, Ben. O'Fallon, James S. Farrar, D. K. Ferguson, B. F. Shumard, Samuel A. Hatch, B. M. Chambers, Charles Speck.

**Answers to Correspondents.**

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Please inform me how to get rid of the blackberry brier in the fields. The more we plow, the better they grow. Sheep do well in the pastures—but how in the land that is not in pasture? C. WILSON.

ANSWER—We know that blackberries are pretty hard to kill; but two or three hoeings during the season of growth will do it. A strong application of common salt right on the plant at the time of such cutting will assist in the extirpation.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I would like to know through your paper, if a crop of carrots will pay to raise as food for milch cows. If they will, how is the best way to grow them? If they will not pay, what will pay the best with the least work, on the same amount of ground. I have but little ground, and would like to know what will pay the best on this land. You will please answer and oblige yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER—The carrot is hard to raise in this climate, as a profitable crop. It is easily affected by our drouths; requires very fine tilth, and to be kept quite clear of weeds, especially while it is young.

Take it all in all, corn gives the greatest product with the least labor; and, if ground, is excellent for cows.

Were it not for the item of labor—carrot, parsnip and beet, would make valuable additions to the dietary of our stock.

HARDY APPLES.—Eds. Rural World: I notice in your valuable paper of the 19th, that you want more correspondents, and give a general invitation to your numerous readers to point out errors, recommend the right, and reprobate the wrong. As one of your constant readers, I have a word to say in regard to an answer you gave to Mr. Fake, who asks you for a list of hardy varieties of apples that will stand the climate of Minnesota. In your list I notice you recommend one variety—the Baldwin—which would be likely to be of little value to the orchardist in Minnesota (fruit number one); it is not hardy (the tree worthless) in the locality of Chicago, or fifty or sixty miles south of that vicinity; it certainly would not stand the climate of Minnesota. The Jonathan is not entirely hardy in our latitude, but might, under favorable circumstances, stand the climate as far north as Minnesota. I would name a small list which are hardy with us, most of which, I think, would prove hardy in the vicinity of Mr. Fake: Red Astrachan, Dutchess Oldenburg, Fameuse, Fall Winesap, Ben Davis, Willow Twig, Winesap, E. G. Russet, Northern Spy, Minkler. Could name many other varieties that are hardy with us, but the above list is entirely so.

N., Wilmington, Ill.



## HORTICULTURAL.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### Errors in Pruning Fruit Trees.

We have come to the conclusion that the general system of pruning as practiced, particularly on young trees, and in young orchards, is wrong. We know that in making this statement we are assuming quite a grave responsibility; nevertheless, believing we are right, we shall boldly set forth our views.

In the first place, it is urged at the time of transplanting, that, as the tree has lost much of its roots, it must lose much of its top—to produce a balance between root and head; and consequently the stem is cut off three or four feet from the ground—three or four branches being left to form the future head of the tree.—Whether there is anything in this balance theory, we are not certain, but it is certain that from many experiments that have come before our eyes, trees that have had their heads left on have done quite as well, and generally much better, than those which have been unmercifully decapitated. That the tree has received a great injury by losing much of its roots, no one will deny. In consequence of this great injury, is it right to inflict another one? Is it not injurious to a tree to cut off its stem and the most of its branches? Does it not derange its entire system? Does it not arrest the circulation of the sap, check its growth, and bring it almost to a stand still? If a man loses his feet, should he, on account of that loss, also lose his hands? Will the injury the tree has received by the loss of its roots, be repaired by creating a similar injury upon its head? And will not a tree repair one injury sooner than two? Will it not sooner recover from the loss of one part than two? Can it not sooner repair the loss of its roots than the loss of both roots and head? Will it not be a greater draft upon its strength to repair much injury than a little? Suppose the top does not make much growth the first year; if left uncut, much growth is not required. The roots are at work re-establishing themselves. Nature is at work to repair the injury where it has been produced; and the tree will be sooner prepared to go on with its growth than if cut off at both ends.

We can only reason by analogy on this subject. It is more properly a subject for experiment. We can't talk to a tree. If we could, we would ask the newly-transplanted tree which it liked the best, to have its head left on or cut off? We could propound to the tree many questions which we would like to have answered, as a physician propounds them to his patient—and should be much interested in the answers. May we not be running along in that

old rut made by our forefathers? Would it not be well to make some careful trials with our trees and note results?

But, it was not to speak of this matter that we commenced this article. Our object was to recommend a different style of pruning than now generally prevails, particularly for the apple and peach. The stem, the leader, is now, in almost all cases, cut out. The whole tree is cut back. The effort with the pruner is to make branches start out at right angles almost with the body of the tree—particularly with the apple and with the peach—cutting out the stem and pruning in the vase style—a hollow middle and a circle of branches.

In our judgment, this is wrong. We admit that heretofore, it has been the system we have blindly followed. But, hereafter, we shall not cut out or cut back the stem of apple or peach. We will judiciously thin out the branches that spring from this stem, balancing them as far as possible, but doing as little pruning as possible. This seems to us to be more in keeping with the laws of vegetable life. It will prevent the breaking and splitting of the branches. It will be following somewhat the system pursued in pruning the pear, particularly where the pyramidal form is aimed at.

To us, this seems to be a question of much importance, and we broach it to call out the views of experienced orchardists. If it is the proper system of pruning let us follow it. If the system generally followed is wrong, let us eschew it. Trees are being planted out by the million every year, and it is important to know with what system of pruning to treat them.

FRUIT GROWER.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### Is Missouri a Good Fruit State?

This question is asked by many correspondents, and is almost the first one from the Eastern settlers who come among us. The partial failure of the apple crop, and entire failure of peaches at the East, with much mildew and disease in the grape—have led Eastern fruit growers to look to the West for a home.

Those who settle in this State, after becoming acquainted with climate, soil and manner of cultivation; will feel that the change has been for the better.

The apple crop, almost any year, will compare favorably with that of any in the country. The specimens exhibited at the two last Illinois State Fairs were inferior in size, quality and coloring, to a collection from the orchard of almost any fruit-grower in this State. Pennsylvania Red Streak, Ben Davis, Yellow Belleflower, Jonathan, Winesap, Romanite, Willow Twig, Milam and Pearmain, and the Rawles' Janet, grown here, cannot be excelled.

Peaches are scarcely ever an entire failure—the past season was considered nearer so than for many years; while our market was supplied at from fifty cents to one dollar per bushel. Pears succeed remarkably—where in bearing, have given the best results; the standard seeming to be best suited to our red soil and heavy clay.

All small fruits, with the exception of the currant, do well and are being extensively plant-

ed. The grape is at home here; Concord, Norton, Clinton, Taylor and some others; perfect fruit far superior to any locality in the East. We have never seen any disease or blight in these varieties in this State.

To those seeking healthy homes, where the best quality of fruits may be annually grown—where land is cheap—where all new comers are heartily welcomed—we say come to Missouri. CONCORD.

LARGE PEAR ORCHARD.—One of the largest pear orchards in this State is situated on the I. M. R. R. about thirty miles from St. Louis, near Horine station. It is owned by the Messrs. Burrill & Baker, and is located on what is commonly called the Rock-fort, a very elevated piece of ground. There are some nine thousand pear trees planted, about one-third of them standards, the balance dwarfs. As yet this orchard has been remarkably exempt from blight. The trees have mostly been planted from three to five years, and the proprietors are determined to give the cultivation of pears, on a large scale, a thorough trial.

### OUR STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

It is the good fortune of Missouri to have a man in this department of science, who is thoroughly devoted to Natural History; especially to that particular branch imposed upon him by his position. A more studious man, or one that applies himself more closely to his profession, it would be hard to find. We believe that the forthcoming report will give abundant proof of our assertion. It will be of greater interest, or at least paramount to all the other matter of the agricultural report.

Whenever it has been at all possible, on account of health and labors, Mr. Riley has met with the agriculturists and horticulturists of the State and counties; at annual and monthly meetings—and never failed to interest and instruct those with whose interests he is so closely allied. As evidence of this, we refer to the numerous complimentary resolutions passed by these respective organizations.

We hope that all true friends of agriculture in the General Assembly, will use their best endeavors to see that Mr. Riley's position is established upon a permanent basis, and that he is re-imburshed for the expense of his engravings, to be used in his report.

### State Museum of Illinois.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that at the Normal University, in this State, there is being formed one of the finest museums of natural curiosities in the West. Mr. J. W. Powell, curator of the Museum, has been authorized by the Board of Education of that University, to make a second trip to the Rocky Mountains. The expedition has been liberally assisted by Congress. Rations for the men are to be furnished, and the Smithsonian Institute, as well as the Topographical Bureau have given the party free use of all necessary instruments. In addition to this, Mr. Powell has organized a corps of assistants, who defray their own expenses. The entire corps will number twenty-three men, and the various departments of Botany, Entomology, Ornithology, Mammalogy and Geology, will be probably more fully represented than in any former expedition. The entire country, from the Rocky Mountains to the Colorado, we understand, is to



be carefully explored. In the last expedition a large amount of valuable and interesting specimens were secured. The expedition organizing now for the next season's trip will have far greater facilities, and will doubtless result in a choice collection to the Museum of Illinois.—*Ex.*

From Proceedings Am. Institute Farmers' Club.  
**FRUIT DRYING.**—W. S. Phillips introduced to the Club a new and cheap way of drying fruit. B. R. Hawley of Normal, Ills., has erected a dry house, on this principle, that can be used by any farmer. It exactly inverts the common methods of introducing the warm air at the bottom and taking it out at the top; he takes in warm dry air at top, exhausting the damp, heavy air from the bottom. Thus using the law of gravity, the cold damp air always at the bottom of the room is continually drawn off, and as warm, dry air is introduced, it spreads evenly over the whole apartment, and the room can be filled and emptied in from 3 to 10 minutes at any temperature desired. By using the air in this manner, no steam is generated to discolor the article being dried. The house or room may be kept closed; no dust or fly-specks on fruit. Articles can be dried in very much less time.—Hops were dried in two hours, without discoloring. It works on the same principle that the sun and a good wind combined does in a summer day, only it will dry much faster. All danger of burning up either the building or the material dried, is removed.

**FRUIT HOUSES.**—H. Allen, Fairfax county, Va., would know something of the Nyce process:  
*Answer*—A chamber is made air-tight, the walls of boiler-iron. Ice is packed all around so as to make a temperature within of 33°. Fruits placed within suffer no change for weeks and months. One may have fresh berries in January; delicate and perishable Fall pears in February. Eggs also keep fresh for a year.

#### Alton Horticultural Society.

This Association held its Annual Meeting, on Thursday, January 7th, at the residence of John M. Pearson, Esq., near Monticello. The day was pleasant, and the attendance, for the season, unusually large, nearly one-half of the company being ladies, who, with commendable perseverance, did not fear the rough and muddy roads, but accompanied their lessor halves to the place appointed.

J. E. Starr, the President, in the chair. The Society was called to order at an early hour, because of the shortness of daylight, and the long journeys homeward, which some of the members were to make. Reports of general and special committees were called up and dispatched in short meter.

The President then read a short, concise and pointed report, in the which he reviewed in brief the workings of the Association during the year just closed. Standing Committees had been a failure, seldom had they reported at all, either through the Chairman or individual members; he hoped that in the future some report would be made at every meeting, by every such committee, if only in five or six shortlines. So with the essayists, one-half of whom had failed to come to time, "better no promises than broken ones." Regarding fruits, the President said: "Apples have been a failure, last year—only a few varieties standing the season, prominently among these Rawles' Janet; peaches had been a partial success; grapes did well, but the wine qualities in 1868, were not equal to those of 1867. Flowers had been presented by the ladies at every meeting, but nothing had been said about them, outside of the Committee's report; he hoped the efforts of the ladies would receive a more universal recognition in the future. Entomology had received more attention than formerly, and the Society was now well posted as to the damage done to Horticulture by insects. Ornithology came in for a share of attention. The birds had been very destructive on fruits, and although they were acknowledged the destroyers of insects, the remedy was worse than the disease, and the balance was against the birds. The President thought that it would be wise to have an Agricultural Hall, somewhere in Alton—or that at least some place for a deposit of specimens, models of implements, &c., &c., should be provided. The ladies (God bless them) were highly complimented for the magnificent repasts they had always provided. The Secretary was complimented for the faithfulness of his reports, and for the promptness of his attendance. The Society had now lived af-

teen years, and had won a good hold upon the opinions of horticulturists, and though some ideas which had been promulgated were considered heretodox in Horticulture, many had been compelled to adopt such opinions at last, as for instance "the bird question." Few societies have survived so long and been so prosperous. In conclusion, the President remarked to the members: "The past and future rest with you." Thanking the Society for the uniform courtesy always extended towards the presiding officer, the President took his seat. We may give the Secretary's report entire sometime, just as a specimen brick. Dr. Long, the Treasurer, made a full report of incomes and disbursements, showing a balance of cash on hand of \$103.

Dr. Hull's Essay on the Pruning of the Peach we wish to give entire as soon as we can get it.  
The Society proceeded to the election of their officers for the following year, which resulted as follows:  
President—J. E. Starr.  
Vice Presidents—H. G. McPike and H. J. Hyde.  
Secretary—W. L. Kingberry.  
Treasurer—S. B. Johnson.  
Librarian—W. C. Flagg.  
Executive Committee—Jno. M. Pearson, H. G. McPike, E. S. Hull, W. C. Flagg.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

Orchards—J. Huggins.  
Vineyards—F. Starr.  
Small Fruits—H. C. Benson.  
Wine—John M. Pearson.  
Vegetables—Prof. O. S. Barler.  
Flowers—D. L. Hall.  
Ornamental Planting—E. A. Riehl.  
Botany—Dr. E. S. Hull.  
Ornithology—Chas. Doty.  
Entomology—Geo. W. Coply.

Mrs. and Mr. Pearson entertained their guests in royal style. The Society (and reporters) are perfectly cognizant of the style, and hence all the annual meetings have been held of late, by common consent, at Mr. Pearson's, and he expressed the hope to see all the members of the Society at his house the first Thursday in January next.

These social features of the Monthly Meetings of the Alton Horticultural Society, the 'feast of reason and the flow of soul,' being followed by a fine repast and 'social chat,' are the very cement of the Association. The itinerancy is another good feature, and the members who have the meetings, expect to have their grounds and premises inspected—and pear trees afflicted with cryspelas, or any other unlucky cryptogam or fungus, is sure to be uprooted, and held up to the gaze of the multitude; for these doctors are hard on proud flesh, and skilled in the use of keen blades.

The Wine Committee, through their chairman, John M. Pearson, reported several specimens of wine upon the table, of good quality, which we judge, from all we could see, the Committee fully appreciated—all being gentlemen of polish and high taste.

The Fruit Committee found some fine specimens of apples.

C. W. Martfeldt made a short report of the apples found on exhibition at the meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. One very fine apple sent as an unknown variety, (MR. BRACKET PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,) to Hon. W. C. Flagg, was decided by Dr. Long, to be the Large Striped Pearmain. Unmistakable signs of insect work were discovered on these apples by Dr. Hull.

We have only room this week for this much of the report.

**COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.**—With the January number of this excellent agricultural journal, which is now before us, commences the twenty-first year of its existence. It is filled with ably written and well-chosen articles on agricultural subjects adapted to the season, and gives evidence that it is the intention of the publishers to maintain its standing and enhance its value among the farming and gardening community. Nothing need be said in favor of a publication which has run through a series of twenty consecutive years, and is so well known as the *Rural World*, than that it continues to exist. Those who know it will be pretty sure to continue its acquaintance. Those who do not should seek to cultivate it. Farming and its various concomitants have become so much a science as to render it, if not impracticable, at least impolitic to attempt their pursuit without the aid of books and periodicals devoted to their interests. So true is this that it is quite improbable that an ordinary farmer ever takes an agricultural journal that does not repay him twice over for his

subscription within the year. For these reasons, we commend Col. Colman's journal to the patronage of our readers.—*Missouri Republican.*

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

#### MANURES OF COMMERCE.

Within the last few years much has been written, and especially in our Eastern journals, concerning the so-called Commercial manures.

Slowly, but surely, the disease is marching Westward. Ourselves among others purchased one-half ton or more the past spring, and applied according to directions, viz: on grape vines, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, tomatoes. On the strawberries we tried an acre or more by putting directly on and around the plant, and covered by hoeing the next day.—There is no difference—those that were left without any on, looking throughout the season just as well. Raspberries—six rows were manured and six left on either side with none on. No difference in any of them. On another piece, containing twelve rows of thirty rods each; six were manured, leaving three on each side—no difference. The same with grapes, currants, and in fact, everything it was applied to. The article used was Baugh's Super-Phosphate of Raw Bone. There was a manufactory established last winter in Chicago, for the manufacture of Baugh's Commercial Manures.

Others may be induced to try it. Our advice is, buy light at \$50 per ton. Our opinion now is, it won't pay. A load of wood ashes would be of more value than it was in our case last season. It may be that our severe drouth had something to do with it—we shall give it further trial. Wood ashes keep the ground moister; and what little we experimented last season, has led us to the conclusions above.

The strawberry needs some manure of some kind to grow large stools. The raspberry—if we are going to grow it on the prairies without stakes—needs to have strong canes. Barn-yard manure is scarce and not to be had; consequently, we must look for fertilizers elsewhere.

Land plaster is used East extensively, by putting it directly in the hill—it can be laid down in St. Louis for \$2 or \$2 25 per barrel, and is well worth trying here. Manure is not saved as it should be. Much of it goes to waste every year. It is thrown out in the yard; gets all the rain from six to ten months in the year, washing away the most valuable portions of it. There are many places, after the surrounding land is plowed, that this was deposited, frequently filling several feet of very rich soil, which will pay well for hauling out on the upland, and will show by the crops where it was put.  
H.

**THE AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGIST.**—The AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGIST for January, comes to us in its usually neat and beautifully illustrated style, and contains interesting articles on the following subjects:

The Apple Root Plant Louse; The Parasites of the Human Animal; A Measly Wild Duck; Strawberry Worms; The Strawberry False Worm; Fungoid Growths; Plums for the Million; The Colorado Grasshopper; The Nine Pronged Wheel Bug; Grasshoppers in the State of New York; Universal Remedies; Answers to Correspondents.

R. P. Studley & Co., Publishers, St. Louis. \$1 00 per annum in advance.

### YELLOW IN PEACH TREES.

We present our readers this week with a cut, representing that formidable and highly contagious disease in Peach trees, called the *Yellows*. The engraving is made from a photograph, taken in the orchard of Col. Bainbridge, DeSoto, Mo. It represents both the healthy and diseased foliage. The lower limb will be at once recognized as presenting healthy foliage, and the upper one the diseased part of the tree. Both these limbs were taken from the same tree. It is highly important that this disease should be thoroughly understood by every peach grower in the State, so that effectual remedies may be applied the moment it makes its appearance in an orchard.



*Origin of the disease.*—So far as we can learn, it first appeared on the Atlantic Coast, in New Jersey and adjacent States, about thirty years ago, and was then thought to arise from the poor, worn-out soil in which this tree was cultivated. This theory, however, was soon set aside, for it appeared that it was highly contagious, and invaded and destroyed hundreds of acres of orchards, which stood upon new, rich soil, and had received the best of culture.—Whether this disease, like the rot, arises from the presence of minute *fungi* invading the diseased parts, or from some other subtle agency present in the sap, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. One thing, however, is settled beyond dispute—it is a *Contagious Disease*. It is communicated in various ways from tree to tree, as has been abundantly proved by experiment. As the whole tree—roots, trunk, branches, leaves, flowers—all contain the subtle virus of the disease, the following are the principal ways by which it spreads from one diseased tree through the entire orchard:

1. The plow or cultivator striking the root of a tree infected with the yellows and passing along and coming in contact with the roots of a healthy tree, will impart the disease.

2d. The pruning knife used in cutting upon a diseased tree and then used upon the healthy tree, will inoculate the latter.

3d. Bees working upon the blossoms of a tree, even slightly affected by the yellows, will carry the contagion in the pollen on their legs to the healthy trees.

4th. Where no bees are about, the wind will carry the diseased pollen, or some other subtle poison, a short distance. It has been observed that a healthy tree, standing to the North-east of a diseased one, in the range of the prevailing winds, will be sooner attacked than one in the opposite direction. The side also next to the source of contagion is generally affected soonest.

5th. But the yellows is generally propagated, especially over great distances, by the use, by nurserymen, of peach pits from diseased trees, and also by buds cut from trees in localities where the yellows prevail. The above are the principal ways in which this disease is spread among peach growers. A few words as to the

*Remedy.*—No means have ever been discovered by which a peach tree, even slightly affected by the yellows, can be saved. It is doomed; and the only course of safety, upon discovering it, is to cut it down even with the ground, and burn it all up. Nor, can any peach tree be safely planted for many years on the same spot.

Let peach growers invariably be cautious in selecting their young stock, and buy it—not where it can be procured the cheapest, but where it is known that the nurseryman has obtained his pits and buds from healthy localities. Let nurserymen avoid getting their peach pits from canning establishments, but let them procure them from known sources. In this way, the disease can be entirely kept out of a community or a State. But, if on discovering its presence, vigorous measures—like those above indicated—are pursued, it can be exterminated.

We think our readers, in examining carefully the upper branch in our engraving, will be able to detect the disease at once on its approach. The first symptoms are—the healthy leaves fall off, and from the axils come out numerous small leaves; and later in the season the terminal bud will start and grow an inch or two, and the new shoot, thus produced, will be covered on all sides by a multitude of little, narrow leaves; some, not one-tenth the normal size.—It has been also observed that a tree affected with the yellows, will mature its fruit a week or ten days earlier than a healthy tree. This fruit will be small, insipid, and often of a purplish appearance. A tree in this condition will never bear again, but will usually die the same fall. We will add that should any of our readers, who are peach growers, wish to look more carefully into the yellows, so as to shield themselves from the danger of destruction to their orchards—they are informed that the State Horticultural Societies of Missouri and Illinois, procured several sets of photographs, arranged for the stereoscope, which bring out the several forms of the disease so clearly that it cannot be mistaken. Some of these stereoscopic pictures are, we believe, in the hands of J. H. Tice, Esq., St. Louis—Treasurer of the former Society—and can be procured at their original cost from him.

EDS RURAL WORLD: Peach buds are pretty much all killed; cherries and other fruits are all right. J. M., St. Joseph, Mo., Jan 4.

## The Vineyard.

### Differences in the Estimates of the Value of Our Grapes.

To prove that very great discrepancies are exhibited among cultivators of the grape, is entirely needless; the reports of discussions in every assembly of horticulturists, the reading of their correspondence in the several journals, and private conversations with the growers: all demonstrate this as a fact. This fact has such an important bearing on grape culture as a whole, and upon those just beginning to plant, that we deem it of value to endeavor to ascertain the cause for such diversity of opinion.

Every day's experience shows us that there are in the world mean, designing men, who would do anything, or sell anything, for money. Some such are, without doubt, at work in the grape business—of such, all men must beware. It is certainly the duty of every right-thinking man to expose them.

Still, even in this connection, we should not charge too rashly—should never be unkind or ungentlemanly.

Again, in every department of human action we find men of very strong prejudices, who like, or dislike, with their whole soul—who know nothing of moderation, either in politics, religion, morals or social life—whose whole mental constitution leads them to extremes, and who are apt to be unnecessarily severe in their views and criticisms. Among cultivators of the soil we have some such.

If there is any one occupation that would imprint the lineaments of calm dignity, modesty and moderation on the character, it is that of the cultivation of the soil. The teachings of nature are lessons of honesty, simplicity, purity, truthfulness—and we all enjoy her mild moods, and suffer under her severities.

In our estimates of the value of varieties, there are many circumstances that form the sum of the elements of success or failure; a want of the proper appreciation of which, underlies many of the failures in grape culture, and is cause of great pecuniary loss and much unpleasantness between individuals.

There are some grand distinctions in the varieties of the grape that present indications of the soil and treatment that must be well understood. Here we have the key to much of the difference of experience and opinion.

We have the hardy *Labrusca*, with strong, heavy foliage that stands the intensity of our summer heats and extreme variations. These succeed in almost any soil, and will out-live careless treatment the best of any variety. The Concord, Hartford and Blood's Black are familiar examples.

Their hardiness, healthiness and earliness, give them claims on general attention; while they lack many of the elements that constitute the "best grapes."

We have also the *Cordifolia* represented by the very hardy Clinton. It is another branch of the family that has generally done well, especially in low locations, and is held by some very highly.

The  
our real  
Its fru  
that of t  
to suffer  
ter, mor  
easily at  
The  
tried wi  
proved  
dew—es  
tender i  
We n  
and uni  
Rocky  
Along  
now a l  
by artif  
the blo  
brids, w  
too muc  
ture, w  
general  
There  
tive va  
selection  
excellen  
partake  
and so  
They w  
the sam  
We  
frequen  
vated f  
than th  
The  
selection  
tions of  
In  
and th  
ent to  
vigor i  
Som  
rating  
Delaw  
thorou  
enrich  
Oth  
plant  
ing an  
The  
der th  
And  
under  
good l  
and o  
thusia  
A  
anoth  
we ha  
Th  
a var  
sure  
Mo  
every  
other  
Ex  
Inas  
volve  
the



The *Estivalis* is the family to which most of our really good grapes belong.

Its fruit is of a much higher character than that of the *Labrusca* family, but the foliage is apt to suffer in summer—it is more tender in winter, more impatient of ill-treatment, and more easily affected by the construction of the soil.

The Asiatic Vine, *Vinefera*, has been long tried with open air-culture, but has uniformly proved unsuccessful—extremely liable to mildew—easily affected by changes in climate, and tender in the winter.

We note this family because of its long trial and uniform failure in this country east of the Rocky Mountains.

Along with these and some others we have now a large class claimed to be Hybrids, raised by artificial crossing two distinct varieties in the bloom and planting the seed. These Hybrids, we think, depend for their excellencies too much upon the foreign element in their nature, which, without doubt, detracts from their general healthiness and hardiness.

There are some seedlings of our various native varieties, mostly accidental, or at most selections from large lots of seedlings for some excellencies in the individual vines. These partake largely of the character of the parents, and some of them have considerable merit. They will generally be found to require much the same treatment as the parents.

We have here a very important point that is frequently raised, viz: How is it that the cultivated fruits are generally so much more tender than the wildlings?

The elements that form the basis of natural selection are adaptation to its surrounding conditions of life.

In artificial selection it is quality that rules, and the other conditions are rendered subservient to this. Hence we find that constitutional vigor is often sacrificed to quality.

Some men, as Dr. Grant, for instance, cultivating those highly-developed varieties as the Delaware and Iona, practice and inculcate thorough preparation of the soil, deepening and enriching it before planting, and thus succeed.

Others, with more hardy and robust varieties, plant and grow without any preparation, finding any "corn soil do."

They think hard that the Delaware fails under this treatment.

Another, still, has a light, naturally rich under drained soil, with perhaps some other good local conditions, and finding the Delaware and others of the class do well, becomes enthusiastic.

A neighbor, only a few miles distant, with another class of soil gets disappointed. Thus we have it, and always will.

The grand point in grape culture is to have a variety suited to the conditions so as to ensure success.

More is lost in taking the views of any or every one for granted in *Viti-culture* than in any other way.

Experience in this is the "great teacher." Inasmuch as that the culture of the grape involves the highest principles of Horticulture—the most delicate of the vegetative processes,

and the greatest pecuniary results—it must be approached with great care, and systems of culture applied with much caution. The great neglect of a few cardinal principles has resulted in great confusion, discontent and loss, and can only be repaired by thoughtfulness, intelligence and careful experiment.

Industry and intelligence are the precursors of success.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### "WANTS" ANSWERED.

YOU WANT MARTHA.

Your friend NOVICE states his wants on page 9 of No. 1. If he wants a white grape he should have MARTHA. I have tested it, and find it quite "healthy, hardy and productive." It has been pronounced by good authority, "the best white grape."

He may make rose-colored wines from Clinton by quick pressure from the skins: the Rentz also makes a beautiful rose wine. No doubt some of the Rogers' seedlings, of red color, will prove to be wine grapes, and give amber or white wines. The Iona is claimed to be especially adapted to wine making.

Even the Concord has made a white wine, by mashing and pressing at once, before a solution of the color in the juice had occurred. White Concord was made some years ago at Wheeling, West Virginia.

The third want is, in part, an impracticable one (in the present condition of American grapes), because we have no true *flesh* among them. Ours are all either of the pulp or of the juice divisions of this fruit. But, he may find an early variety, with a sweet, rich and consistent pulp in the Creveling—one of the very best—which has the quality of keeping long, and hanging firmly until the very close of the season, though it ripens among the first.

The classification of grapes by the consistency of their fruit is a new one, and may need a word of explanation. It was first publicly announced at the meeting of the New York Grape Growers' Society, at Canandaigua, last October; but, being a Western suggestion, it may be repeated here:

"All grapes may be divided into three groups, according to their consistency—

1st. *Flesh Grapes*, with a meaty character, such as the Black Hamburgs, White Muscats, and many other foreign varieties of the *vitis vinifera* species.

2d. *Pulp Grapes*, that have a more or less firm and fibrous nucleus around the seeds, which sometimes becomes quite soft and melting at perfect maturity. This is manifest in the Fox-grape and its descendants. American characteristic.

3d. *Juice Grapes*—these have only a skin, filled with juice—more or less abundant—and seeds. This class embraces some of the very best table and wine grapes. They belong both to European or Asiatic, and to American grapes. Some of these, in which the seeds abound, are only valuable for wine; but where the juice prevails, they become the most delicious dessert fruits."

Raisins are not merely dried grapes, but they are dried flesh-grapes, all of which, so far as

we know, are of the *vitis vinifera* species; and none of the American grapes have ever yet exhibited this flesh character in any degree; therefore, when we hear of any of our grapes drying into raisins, we may know that it is simply a mistake in the use of terms. Let those who thus deceive themselves, be indulged in the pleasant belief, so long as they do not insist upon our being deceived also, with their dried grapes, that could not be sold to the most verdant grower, even as an imitation of Malaga raisins, which they do not at all resemble.—Raisins, indeed! They're naught but dried grapes!

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Say to "Novice," in reply to his "Wants in Grape Culture," that the Martha grape will more nearly supply his requirements than any other variety yet introduced to American grape growers. G. W. C. Delaware, Ohio, Jan. 5.

## Colman's Rural World.

A Weekly Agricultural and Horticultural Journal, of 16 Quarto pages, forming two volumes a year of 416 pages each, beginning with January and July.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

A FREE COPY for one year to any person sending a club of five new subscribers and Ten Dollars.

See Premium List in Advertising Columns.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

### TAKE NOTICE!

We send to every subscriber twenty-four seeds of the Improved Alton Nutmeg Melon, provided Stamped Envelopes are enclosed to us with the address of the party to whom they are to be sent, written upon them; and not otherwise.

We send the RURAL WORLD Free for one year to every person sending us the names of Five New Subscribers—not old ones.

### Why Will Not Breeders of Improved Stock Advertise?

COL. N. J. COLMAN: Can you tell me where I can get a pair of Poland and China pigs, and at what price? R. JAMES.

### REMOVAL.

We notice that Messrs. CRANE & LETCHER have removed their *California Wine Establishment* from Market, near Second street, to No. 720 North Fifth street, in the fine, new marble building, opposite the Union Market.

The patrons of good wine will find it much more convenient than formerly, to call at the new place for their very excellent brands.

### WANTED.

A Practical Vineyardist, one that has had experience in pruning and training the Concord and other American varieties of grapes. To such a person—either married or single—who can come well recommended, I will give good wages. Vineyard situated on the I. M. R. R. within 30 miles of St. Louis. Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo.

### BOOK NOTICES.

RUBBY'S HUSBAND.—This is a charming work by Marion Harland, the author of so many excellent works, all having a moral and refining object in view. It is one of her best efforts. For sale and mailed to any address for \$1 75, by Frary, Cowan & Krath, successors to Keith & Woods, 219 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.



### DECEMBER.

Among the few plants that are ornamental at this season, one of the most conspicuous is the holly, the beautiful red berries of which look particularly brilliant from the want of ornament in most of the other trees and shrubs.

O reader, hast thou ever stood to see  
The holly tree?  
The eye that contemplates it well, perceives  
Its glossy leaves  
Order'd by an intelligence so wise  
As might confound the Atheist's sophistries.  
Below a circling fence its leaves are seen,  
Wrinkled and keen;  
No grazing cattle through their prickly round  
Can reach to wound;  
But as they grow where nothing is to fear,  
Smooth and unarm'd the pointless leaves appear.  
Thus, though abroad perchance I might appear  
Harsh and austere;  
To those who on my leisure would intrude  
Reserv'd and rude:  
Gentle at home amid my friends I'd be,  
Like the high leaves upon the holly tree!  
And should my youth, as youth is apt, I know,  
Some harshness show,  
All vain asperities I day by day  
Would wear away,  
Till the smooth temper of my age should be  
Like the high leaves upon the holly-tree.  
And as, when all the summer trees are seen  
So bright and green,  
The holly-leaves their fadeless hues display  
Less bright than they;  
But, when the bare and wintry woods we see,  
What then so cheerful as the holly-tree?  
So serious should my youth appear among  
The thoughtless throng;  
So would I seem amid the young and gay,  
More grave than they;  
That in my age as cheerful I might be  
As the green winter of the holly-tree. — [Southey.]

The holly and the mistletoe, it is well known, are used to decorate houses at Christmas; but very few people are aware of the origin of the custom. The holly was dedicated to Saturn; and, as the fetes of that deity were celebrated in December, and the Romans were accustomed to decorate their houses with the holly, the early Christians decorated their houses in the same manner, while they were celebrating their festival at Christmas, in order that they might escape observation. The mistletoe was dedicated to Friga, the Venus of the Scandinavians, and, as she was the goddess of love, it was formerly a custom to kiss under the mistletoe.

### HOW TO BE HAPPY.

Everybody wants to know how to be happy. Happiness is the great aim of us all. There are many things that tend to make us happy, but most of all a well-regulated home. It is not in the power of the husband, the wife or the child alone to regulate home as it should be. The efforts and co-operation of all are needed. But most depends upon the wife. Her time, labors and interests are at home. If she does her part well, home will have many attractions and do much to make its inmates happy.

1st. Order. A home should be orderly. It should have an order of time, place and conduct. In this order of time, a regular hour should be observed for rising, retiring, eating; for every

part of the household work, washing, ironing, mending, house-cleaning, sweeping, dusting, chamber-work, &c. In this order, there should always be a time for reading, recreation and religious exercises, for general affectionate communion.

In order of place there should be a place for everything and everything in its place. This makes a house look well, convenient, agreeable and easily managed. It prevents confusion, preserves articles from unnecessary destruction, keeps them ready for use and where they can be found, saves much time and more vexation. It gives a home-like characteristic which is always agreeable.

In the order of conduct, there should be courtesy, true home-politeness, an agreeable way of doing and saying everything. Men should be moral, women should be womanly, children should be taught civility, obedience, and general good behavior. Each one should be respected in his or her duties, and assisted so far as may be. Kind words are the only ones that become home. Obliging manners are the only ones that adorn home. Good deeds are the only ones that bless home. A woman may fret and scold anywhere else, rather than at home. A man may complain, play the tyrant, be careless, disobedient, hateful and profane, anywhere else, better than at home. Whatever pertains to the order of good conduct should be strictly observed. A house thus in order, a home thus managed, will help more to make its inmates happy, than the gayest apparel, the greatest wealth, the finest display that mortals can make.

### SELF-MADE MEN.

Homer, the Prince of Poets, it is said, was a beggar; Æsop, the immortal author of the fables which bear his name, was a Phrygian slave; Virgil the first of Roman poets, was a baker's son; Cervantes, the author of Don Quixote, was a common soldier; Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of the New World, was a weaver; Shakespeare, the glory of the British drama, was a wool-stapler at Avon; Sir Francis Drake was a shepherd's son; Ben Johnson was a brick-layer; Captain Cook was a cabin boy; the celebrated Cardinal Wolsey was the son of a butcher, and the more celebrated Oliver Cromwell was the son of a brewer; the immortal John Milton was a school-master, so (coming down to our own time) was Martin Van Buren, a late President of the United States; Bunyan, the author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," was a tinker; Danl. Defoe, author of Robinson Crusoe, served his time as hostler at Cornhill; Alexander Pope was the son of a merchant; Watt, the inventor of steam engines, was an instrument maker at Greenock; Burns, the sweetest bard that ever breathed the soothing strain, was a plowman; Sir Richard Arkwright, the most ingenious of mechanical inventors, was a barber; Halley, the illustrious astronomer, was the son of a soap boiler; Ferguson and Hogg were shepherds; Rollin, the historian of the ancient world, was a cutler's son; Sir William Herschell, the eminent astronomer, was the son of a musician; Sir Humphrey Davy, the inventor of the safety lamp, was a carpenter's son; John Hunter, the greatest anatomist the world has ever seen, was a carpenter; Adam Clarke, the eminent scholar and divine, was a poor Irish boy, and was sent by Wesley to King's wool school, and while working in the garden is said to have found half a guinea with which he bought a Hebrew Testament; Hogarth was an

engraver of pewter pots; Gifford, the critic, at Bloomfield, the poet, were shoemakers; the learned Prideau, the biographer of Mahomet, was employed to sweep Exeter College; Curran the Demosthenes of Ireland, was the son of a County of Cork senechal; Samuel Lee, a choir boy and a carpenter, occupied the chair of Oriental Languages in the University of Cambridge; William Abbott, the most correct writer of the English language, was at first a field laborer, and then a common soldier; Hugh Miller, the eminently gifted geologist, and one of the most powerful writers of the present century, and whose mournful death caused so much sorrow through the world, was a stone-cutter; a mason; Sir William Blackstone, the learned commentator of the laws of England was the son of a linen draper; Lord St. Leonards, one of the greatest common-law lawyers England has produced, and a Lord Chancellor, was the son of a cutler; Lord Tenterden, a late Chief Justice of England, and one of England's greatest and most enlightened Judges, was the son of Charles Abbott, a Canterbury barber, or hair-dresser, and when a boy the great Chief Justice himself helped his father in his humble trade; the late Lord Lyndhurst, eminent as a Lord Chancellor, as an orator, statesman, lawyer and judge, was the son of a Boston painter; Lord Campbell, well known as a great judge, lawyer and author, was the son of a Presbyterian minister, and a reporter to the press; George Stephenson, the illustrious author of the locomotive railway system, which now prevails throughout the civilized world, commenced life as a laboring man, and the first penny he ever earned was as a shepherd to the widow Grace Ainslie, of the farm-house of Dewby, in Northumberland; Abraham Lincoln, the late President of the United States, was at one time a raftsmen, and Andrew Johnson, the present President, was a tailor.

### SELFISHNESS.

If this is not the universal sin of mankind, then we are at fault in our observations: "Ye man ever yet hated his own flesh." Go where you will, this truth will force itself upon you. It is hardly necessary for us to enumerate, or specify. Go to a concert, or an eating house, on the cars or in an omnibus; yes, go to your own family, and (unless this same family form the exception to the rule) you will find selfishness. You can not help but see it, if your eyes are open and you not blind.

Divide an apple between Kate and Charlie, and ten to one Charlie will sing out, "you give Katy the biggest piece." But, among grown people, also, it is not an uncommon thing to find selfish men and women (who are making pretensions to good breeding) totally oblivious to other people's comfort or desires, no matter how reasonable these may be. They are never able to see the matter unless you reverse the order of things, which, by the way, is a good thing to do sometimes to make them see it.

In good society it is essential that one should be willing to forego some small pleasure, comfort, convenience, or gratification, that others may be able to enjoy themselves also, and feel at ease. A real gentleman will consult the feelings and tastes of those with whom he associates, and rather forego some small gratification than to incommode his companions; or, he will rather make some small sacrifice, than that others may be at ease. Large sacrifices will not be demanded by reasonable people.

The Atlantic cable last month netted \$3,300 a day.



## Youth's Department.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

**MENA.**

A TRUE STORY.

Whilst many of my young readers are sitting by warm fires, and passing away the long hours of these cold wintry evenings in pleasure, perhaps reading, or listening to some fairy tale from the lips of loving parents or friends, I would not have them forget the poor, the lonely, the sad, of this world. Ah, my little friends! how many children there are who have no kind fathers or mothers to cheer and bless them; whose little feet have no warm stockings and shoes; whose forms are enveloped in rags; who shiver around scanty fires, and who often go to their rest, cold and hungry. Do you ever think of them?

Not many years ago, there lived in a town called *Gamachurst*, away off in Germany, on the other side of the Atlantic ocean, a man and his wife who had an only child, a little daughter, whose name was *Wilhelmina*. They called her *Mena*. She was a beautiful child with auburn hair and large blue eyes. Her parents were very poor and toiled hard for a scanty living. One evening, after a day of hard labor and bitter disappointment, her father came home very sad and almost despairing, and told his wife that he had resolved to emigrate to America. He had heard that poor people could earn more money here than in Germany and far easier. His wife approved his decision, and so they sold off all they had nearly in the world, to obtain sufficient money to pay their expenses across the ocean. Then they came on the rail-cars to a seaport, and there they went on board a great ship, that sailed for America. It was a very large sail-vessel, and was crowded with emigrants—all poor people—fathers, mothers, children—coming to the land of promise. The sea was tempestuous, the winds contrary, and it required many weeks to accomplish the voyage. One day *Mena's* father was taken sick, there was no physician on the ship, and although they nursed him with great care and tenderness, yet after a few days he died. It was a sad, sad, awful blow for *Mena*, and her poor mother. As soon as he was dead, the officers of the ship took his body and placed it in a box, and fastening large rocks to it by ropes, they cast it into the sea. It seemed dreadfully rude to see how careless and hard-hearted the men were who shoved it off into the deep, turbid, angry water. The sight was too much for *Mena's* mother, she fell back in a fainting fit, and in a few hours her spirit departed—she was dead! Oh, it was a scene pitiful to behold, when that poor, orphan child saw her dead mother. "Speak to me my mamma," she cried, "Oh mamma why do you not speak to your Mena? Your hands are so cold, mamma—oh mamma awake! open your eyes my mamma, and talk to me," and she wept very bitterly, as she knelt beside the form of her dead mother, and stroked her hair and bathed her cheeks with her child's tears. Then in the morning the officers came, and took the body—oh so rudely—and placed it in a rough box—and whilst one held the frantic child, others took the box and pushed it off into the

water, and it sank to rise no more until that day comes, when "the sea shall give up the dead which are in it."

So the great ship sailed on with its freight of people, until it came to New York. There was no kind, pitying, loving friend to take care of little *Mena*. When the ship came to the landing, all the emigrants were hurried out—there was great confusion and bustle, and tumbling over boxes—men were almost crazy about baggage—and children crying. Altogether, it was such a scene as no one can adequately imagine, who has not witnessed it. Amongst all the rest, the orphan child was brought out, and they came to a large room where all emigrants first go. There some men called "Commissioners of Emigration" walked about among the crowd, and made some arrangements for sending them Westward. The sick, (and there were a great many,) were removed to a hospital. All was confusion—every one talking—but no one saw, or cared for little *Mena*.

No one did I say? Ah, yes! there was one who saw that poor child. It was He who sees all things—who has said "I am the Father of the fatherless." God saw her, and He knew how her little heart swelled with bitter, hopeless agony. How desolate she was in that great crowd of people!

At length a gentleman who held a book in his hand, in which he was writing something approached her. Looking sharply at the child he said, "what is this? whose child is this?" No one answered—until the question was repeated—when an officer of the ship said, "this is an orphan—father and mother both died aboard ship." In a moment something was written in the little book, and the gentleman passed on.

[Conclusion next week.]

## Sunday Reading.

*I will give thanks unto Thee, O Lord, and sing praise unto thy name.—PSALMS.*

Another year has been swept into the unfathomable past, with all its blessing and misfortunes, its hopes and fears, its joys and sorrows; and as we stand upon the threshold of the new one, memory clogs the wings of anticipation and checks the curiosity that would read the unfolded future.

The past, so lately the present, is drifting away and bearing on its tide another portion of our mortal life—another year of Spring-time promise, of radical Summer, of bountiful Autumn days and Winter's sleep of Nature. How many seasons of quiet happiness are buried in its bosom when earth answered to our dreams of Paradise; when care forgotten and sorrows veiled, the song of birds, the whisperings of the soft south wind, the murmurings of the blue sea along the pleasant shore, twilights that brought such calm nights of clear moonlight and glistening stars and breathings as of the "better land," filled the spirit with wordless but ennobling worship.

Too many memories are burdened, it may be, with disappointed hopes, baffled endeavors, thoughts of weary hours of pain and even deeper griefs. Since the last New Year was hailed with rejoicings, how many have turned aside from life's busy paths, and, called home to God, have laid the weary body down and found the rest earth had no power to bestow! Say not that the departed are dead! Death is of the mortal; that which we loved and which made

the light of the eyes and the wealth of our hearts is the soul and is not susceptible of death; therefore while we miss and mourn we believe through Him who brought immortality to light.

It is wise to review the past, even though retrospection brings pain. If we will but learn, experience is a potent teacher, and by listening to its voice and opening our eyes to its light, we can walk firmer amid doubtful ways, safer amid the snares that every way beset us.

To doubt that life is a blessing is to impugn God's goodness, and he who wisely improves and enjoys it, is seldom troubled with doubts. He who cultivates mind and heart reaps daily a harvest precious in his eyes, and an abundant recompense for all exertion and self-denial. Earth grows more beautiful to his educated taste; home, friends, social intercourse, wear a new charm when their innate beauty and sanctity are discerned, and no purer joy can be experienced than he knows whose aspirations are ever upward and onward.

If there is naught that moves us to give thanks and sing praises upon the advent of the New Year, then let us glance within and find the cause in unbelief, distrust and ingratitude. The watchful eye that never slumbers guarded our past; the never weary hand ministered to all our needs; the never-failing love healed all our wounds, and so cared for in the days that are gone we leave the future in perfect trust, in reverent faith with Him alone to whom it stands unfolded.

While our ready lips utter the good wishes of the Happy New Year, let the phrase possess a deeper significance than ever before. Beneath the phraseology let there rest a resolve to lighten every care, to soothe every sorrow, to share every struggle, to minister to each need, as far as they may be, of those whose destiny is twined with ours. Then indeed will the year open auspiciously to all.

This "Glad New Year" comes to us amid the sterner aspects of the outer world, when shelter, home, friends made up the sum of life, and the heart turns from the snow-clad earth to the warmth of social affections. If it bring "these devotions to duty, loving sympathy and generous self-forgetfulness, then is its own peace secure, and the turmoil of life has no power to disturb."

For the New Year, then, with its promises, hopes and resolves, we give thanks and enter upon its duties with resolute will and perfect confidence that, whatever it may bring, its burdens are regulated by a love that time hath no power to change or eternity to extinguish.—*New England Farmer*.

## A Reverie on the Mount of Olives.

"Carleton," the correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, whose graphic pictures of the late war will be well remembered, is now on a tour around the world. He writes from the Mount of Olives February 12, 1868.

Once more we are upon the Mount of Olives—the sky clear—the air serene—Jerusalem before us—the Kedron at our feet—the hills of Bethlehem in full view six miles the other side of Olivet. In imagination I go back 1868 years to the birth of Jesus Christ. The legions of Rome have been here under Pompey and Mark Antony. Palestine is a kingdom, with Herod upon the throne, owing allegiance to Rome. Herod has been lavish of his wealth to make Jerusalem a kingly city, reared a gorgeous temple and a magnificent palace. Beholding with the mind's eye the city as it was then, we see the Temple on the site now occupied by the Mosque of Omar. Great the contrast between the two—the temple a rectangle, three hundred and sixty feet long, two hundred and seventy wide, with lofty walls of white marble, roof adorned with gold and surrounded with courts and colonades. Solomon's porch is six hundred feet in length, with double rows of Corinthian columns higher by two feet than the granite pillars of the Boston Custom-House. There is an

avenue of columns along the four sides of the area. Midway the porch of Solomon rises the grandest of all the gateways, of design so elaborate and proportions so magnificent that it is renowned as the "Beautiful Gate."

In contrast we now look down upon an eight-sided structure, with a flat roof surmounted with a dome modeled after the small end of a hen's egg, in appearance quite like a railway engine house.

But forgetting what is, and thinking only of what was, we see, at the north-west corner of the temple area, a strong castle called Antonia. At the south-west corner we walk over the lofty bridge which leads from the temple across the Cheesemonger's valley to Herod's palace on Mount Zion, directly west, standing where Solomon's palace stood. The city is more than it has been at any time since the days of Solomon. North of Herod's palace—not far from the present north-west corner of the city, outside of the wall—is the place where murderers, robbers, pirates and ruffians of all sorts are publicly executed. So many have suffered the penalty of the law at that place that it is commonly talked of as the "place of a skull."

Herod has made his way to the throne through a sea of blood. Rivals his own wife Mariamne, his wife's mother, his own sons, and hundreds of men have been killed that he might make his throne secure. We see him, an old man, his body eaten with ulcers, his mind tortured with remorse for the murder of his Queen Mariamne, yet ordering the sons of the chief families of the kingdom to be shut up in the hippodrome of Jericho, to be put to death as soon as the breath of life has left his own body, that his funeral may not lack for mourners.

#### Queen Victoria's Model Farm.

Situated about a mile from Windsor, it is probably the most perfect, as it is the most expensive thing of the kind in the world. Its dairy department is thus described in a letter to the Philadelphia Bulletin: "We entered a beautiful cottage, and were shown by one of the Queen's favorite servants into a room about 30 feet square, the roof supported by six octagonal columns of white marble, with richly carved capitals. The floors were of white porcelain tiles, the windows stained glass, bordered with May-blossoms, daisies, butter-cups and primroses. The floors were lined with tiles of porcelain of a delicate blue tint, with rich medallions inserted of the Queen, Prince Consort and each of the children. Shields, monograms of the royal family, and bass-reliefs of agricultural designs representing the seasons, completed the ornamentation of this exquisite model dairy. All around the walls ran a marble table, and through the center two long ones, supported by marble posts resting on basins, through which runs a perpetual stream of spring water. By this means the table slabs are always cold, and the temperature of the dairy is chill, while the white and gilt china milk and butter dishes resting on the tables are never placed in water. We drank the delicious milk, just brought in bright metal buckets, lined with porcelain, the queen's monogram and crest glittering on the brass plates on the covers. In the room where the butter was made, milk skimmed and strained, we feasted our eyes on the rows of metal porcelain-lined cans of every size, made to lock, and sent to the royal family even as far as Scotland; so they always have good milk and butter. The churn was of metal also, and lined with porcelain, made in two compartments. The outside chamber surrounding the cylinder could have warm or cold water poured in to regulate the 'coming of the butter' without disturbing the cream. The lid was screwed on, and the stationary stand on which the whole was turned made the work easy and rapid. But while over 60 cows are daily milked, and as many more are out grazing, the royal family are more than

satisfied, and the Londoners more than dissatisfied to see rolls of golden butter and cans of cream sold from the model farm for saving money for the queen! I know the butter is sold for we breakfasted on it this morning, and we paid for it, not as a bribe, but a regular market bargain at the dairy."

Mr. Wm. Wylde, Vermillion, Ohio, writes: "There are many intending to emigrate from here to Missouri." Good for them; and for us too. Welcome, welcome, to every new comer!

#### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

BY A. FENDLER, ESQ., ALLENTON, MO.  
DECEMBER, 1868.

Thermometer in open air, in the shade.

7 A.M. 2 P.M. 9 P.M. Mean of Month.

22.2 37.5 25.8 28.5

Maximum temp. 64° 0, on the 19th.

Minimum " 10° 0 below zero, on the 11th.

Range, 74.0 degrees.

Wet bulb Thermometer.

7 A.M. 2 P.M. 9 P.M. Mean of Month.

21° 2 32° 5 24° 5 26° 1

Barometer—height reduced to freezing point.

7 A.M. 2 P.M. 9 P.M. Mean of Month.

29.647 29.613 29.633 29.631

Maximum, 30.196, on the 24th, 7 A. M.

Minimum, 29.060, on the 19th, 2 P. M.

Range, 1.136 inches.

Rain on the 3d, 28th and 31st.

Snow on the 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 25th.

Depth of snow for the whole month 9½ inches.

Total am't of rain and melted snow, 3.22 inches.

Average temp. Rain and melted snow.

December, 1865, 27.7 3.63 inches.

December, 1866, 31.1 2.78 "

December, 1867, 36.1 2.60 "

December, 1868, 28.5 3.22 "

Godey's Lady's Book and Colman's Rural World.

We will send the RURAL WORLD and GODEY'S

LADY'S BOOK, for 1869, to any address, for \$4.50.

Or, Peterson's Magazine and Colman's Rural World,

To any address, for three dollars and fifty cents.

Or Colman's Rural World and the American

Entomologist, for one year, for \$2.50.

#### DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

**TO KEEP A STOVE BRIGHT.**—Make a weak alum water, and mix your "British Lustre" with it; put two spoonfuls to a gill of alum water; let the stove be cold, brush it with the mixture; then take a dry brush and lustre and rub the stove until it is dry. Should any parts, before polishing, become dry so as to look gray, moisten with a wet brush and proceed as before. By two applications a year it can be kept as bright as a coach body.

**TO CURE FELONS.**—Within the past year we have known the spinal marrow of an ox or cow applied by three different persons, with the most satisfactory results, in relieving the pain and securing speedy cures of their felons. This we are sure will be useful information to many. The spinal marrow should be applied fresh every four hours for two days.—Ex.

**TO TELL GOOD EGGS.**—If you desire to be certain that your eggs are good and fresh, put them in water; if the butts turn up they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.

**USEFUL RECIPE.**—Wounds in cattle are quickly cured by washing several times a day with a mixture of the yolks of eggs and spirits of turpentine.

**TO CLEAN PAINT.**—Smear a piece of flannel with common whiting, mixed to the consistency of common paste, in warm water. Rub the surface to be cleaned quite briskly, and wash off with pure cold water.—Grease spots will in this way be almost instantly removed, as well as other filth, and the paint will retain its brilliancy and beauty unimpaired.

## PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

Club Agents Wanted In Every Neighborhood in the West and South-West. EVERY RESPONSIBLE FARMER CAN ACT AS CLUB AGENT.

A FREE COPY FOR ONE YEAR to any person sending FIVE NEW NAMES and Ten Dollars.

## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, AND VALLEY FARMER

COMMENCED its TWENTY-FIRST

YEAR JANUARY 2d, 1869.

The Oldest Agricultural Journal in the Mississippi Valley.

This well-known Agricultural Journal is issued Every Week at \$2 per year in Advance.

### LIST OF PREMIUMS.

#### GRAPE VINES FREE.

To any person sending 4 names and \$8, I will send by mail, carefully packed in moss, 6 well-rooted Concord Grape Vines, or 6 Clinton, or 4 Hartford Prolific, or 4 Taylor's Bullitt (white), or 1 of each of them.

#### SMALL FRUITS FREE.

To any person sending 4 names and \$8, I will send 1 dozen St. Louis Red Raspberry, or 1 doz. Doolittle's Improved Black Cap Raspberry, or 1 dozen large Red Dutch Currants, or 1 dozen Houghton Seedling Gooseberries, or half a dozen of the celebrated Philadelphia Raspberry, or 1 doz. each of the Agriculturist, French's New Seedling and Russell's Seedling Strawberries. For double the number of names, double the amount of Premiums, and so on.

#### AN ORCHARD FREE.

For 20 subscribers at \$2 each, I will give, nicely packed and delivered at any Express Office or R. R. Station in St. Louis, 50 Choice Apple Trees, assorted varieties, or 50 Choice Peach Trees, or 25 Apple and 25 Peach Trees.

For 40 subscribers at \$2 each, I will give double the number of the above trees.

#### SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINES, AND OTHER PREMIUMS, FREE.

A Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machine, worth Seventy-five dollars, for a club of Sixty. Or, A Wilcox & Gibb's Family Sewing Machine, worth Seventy-five dollars, for a club of Sixty.

A Lamb Knitting Machine, worth Sixty dollars, for a club of Sixty.

A Roper Four-Shooting Shot Gun, with necessary accoutrements, worth Sixty dollars, for a club of Fifty.

A Wilcox & Gibb's Family Sewing Machine, worth Fifty Eight dollars, for a club of Fifty.

An Aneroid Barometer worth Sixteen dollars, for a club of Twenty-Five.

A Mercurial Barometer, worth Fifteen dollars, for a club of Twenty-Five.

One of Geisler's Acidimeter's to test the Acid in the Must of Wines, worth Eight dollars, for a club of Fifteen. Or, if preferred, one of LOUDEN'S Universal Hay Pitchers, a No. 1 Carrier, Horizontal Pulley and Stop, worth \$8.

One of Page's Patent Portable Pump and Sprinklers, for a club of Ten.

A Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, being a combined edition of the Great Universal Abridged, containing 1,040 pages and 800 Engravings, and costing Six dollars, for a club of Ten.

A Saccharometer, an instrument to test the Sweetness of the Must of Wines, worth \$3.50, for a club of Eight.

N. B.—The Premiums of Grape Vines, Small Fruits and Fruit Trees, will be given, if preferred by club agents.

Names to form clubs may be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices.

Active, zealous go-ahead agents wanted to canvass every School District in the Mississippi Valley, for subscribers.

Farmers, Teachers, Preachers, Doctors, Lawyers, old men and young men, and Ladies, are all invited to form clubs for this paper.

Address, **NORMAN J. COLMAN,**  
Editor and Proprietor, St. Louis, Mo.



# GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Circular to Advertisers, SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS,

CONTAINING

- A List of Seven Hundred and Fifty choice Advertising mediums, sub-divided into more than 50 small Lists, with Price Cards showing the cost of any advertisement from one line to one column.
- A list of the leading Daily papers in all the large towns and cities of the United States and Canada.
- A List of Two Hundred leading Weekly and Monthly publications, with estimates showing the cost of an advertisement of from 5 to 25 lines from one week to two months.
- A List of prominent Advertisers who have patronized this Advertising Agency, and letters showing the opinions of such men concerning the advantages it offers.

ADDRESS

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,  
Advertising Agents,  
40 PARK ROW, N. Y.

## PATENT OFFICE

Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to counsel with

**MUNN & CO.**  
37 PARK ROW, N. Y.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

## SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for over Twenty Years.

Their AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENT AGENCY is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A Pamphlet containing full instructions to inventors, is sent gratis.

A handsome Bound Volume, containing 150 Mechanical engravings, and the United States Census by Counties, with Hints and Receipts for Mechanics, mailed on receipt of 25 cents. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the best and cheapest Weekly Illustrated Newspaper, devoted to Science, Art, and Mechanics, published in the world. Three dollars a year. Specimens gratis. Address

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

## 50 ONLY FIFTY CENTS 50

A year for a valuable eight page paper, "The Merchant's Monthly," containing Articles showing How to do Business, Means of Success, Dealings and Operations, Sketches of Business Life and Business Men, Commercial Law, Political Economy, Business Intelligence; also, interesting Stories, Poetry, Essays on Social Life & Manners, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. Only Fifty Cents a year. Clubs of Seven, \$3; Twelve, \$5. For Ten names and \$5 we will send The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic & Business Manual. Price \$1.50. Address S. H. CRITTENDEN & Co., 637 Chestnut st., Phila., Pa.

## \$1.00 THE HOUSEHOLD \$1.00

Especially devoted to the interests of the American housewife. Containing practical hints and suggestions for the Parlor, the Drawing Room, the Dressing Room, the Library, the Conservatory, the Nursery, the Dispensary, the Kitchen and the Parlor. Only \$1 per year. Nov. and Dec. Nos. FREE to new subscribers. Specimen copies FREE. Agents wanted. GEO. R. CROWELL, Publisher, Brattleboro, Vt.

## PEW HAT RACK.

County Rights. Send for Circular to E. S. BLAKE, Pittsburgh, Penn.

## \$1.500 PER YEAR

GUARANTEED and Steady Employment. We want a reliable agent in every county to sell our Patent White Fire Clothes Lines (Everlasting). Address WHITE FIRE CO., 75 William St., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ills.

## DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFULA.

A Lady who had suffered for years from DEAFNESS, CATARRH, and SCROFULA, was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompts her to send the receipts free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address Mr. M. C. L., Hoboken, N. J.

## WORDS OF WISDOM FOR YOUNG MEN,

on the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with Self-help for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P, Philadelphia. ja 16

## To Whom It May Concern.

Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, of all the Leading Varieties FOR SALE CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED. Also Root Cuttings, Currant and Gooseberry Bushes, Grape Vines, Asparagus Roots and Early Rose Potatoes, all Warranted Genuine and of the Best Quality. Persons wishing to plant any of the above, would do well to send for a List of OUR LOW PRICES previous to purchasing elsewhere. Correspondence Solicited, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. CHAS. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J. ja 16-10t

## PREMIUM Chester White Pigs.



BRED AND FOR SALE BY

Geo. B. Hickman,

WEST CHESTER, CHESTER CO., PENN.

Send for Circular and Price List.  
ja 16-3t-1am

## BONHAM'S RURAL MESSENGER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

Farmer, Orchardist, Stock Breeder

Gardener, Grape Grower,

and every interest connected with the Cultivation of the Soil.

Also Household and Family Reading, and a Department for the Boys and Girls.

As an Agricultural, Horticultural, Literary and Miscellaneous Paper, it should be taken by every Farmer. The first number of Second Volume now out.

Published on the First of each Month,

In Quarto Form of 16 Pages.

Price One Dollar Per Year.

The Publisher has long been connected with the Agricultural Interests of the West, particularly in Farming, and in the Sale of all classes of Farm Produce in Chicago Markets. This experience enables him to Advise Farmers in regard to the best time to sell their Produce.

Send Subscriptions, or for Specimen Copy, to

JERIAH BONHAM,

142 South Water Street, Chicago.

It

## Apple Root Grafts

Carefully Grafted and put up in the best manner, at \$7 per 1000.

Orders for Special Varieties should be sent early in winter. Address JOHN RIORDAN & CO., ja 16-4t] Bloomington, Illinois.

## EPILEPSY, OR FITS.

### A SURE CURE.

FOR THIS DISTRESSING COMPLAINT is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparation, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of their name and address, by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. ja 9-2t

## BANNER MILLS,

1308 and 1310 Franklin Avenue.

### PRICE LIST.

Banner Mills XXXX, per barrel,	\$10 50
Freudenau's extra, per barrel,	9 00
Banner Mills extra per barrel,	8 00
Rye flour per barrel,	7 00
Oat meal, fine, medium and coarse, per barrel,	14 00
Cracked wheat per barrel,	10 00
Graham flour per barrel,	10 50
Pearl barley per pound,	12 1/2
Buckwheat flour per pound,	5
Buckwheat flour, pat'd hul'd, per pound,	6 1/2
Hominy per barrel,	6 50
Corn grits per barrel,	6 50
Cornmeal, granulated, per barrel,	4 00
Ground up corn, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 40
Bran, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Shipstuf, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 25
Wheat screenings, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 10

Sold and delivered in quantities to suit consumers.

WM. FREUDENAU.

jan 9



## Fairbank's Standard SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,  
aug 15-1y. 209 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

## Veterinary Essay.

Now Ready—"PRIZE ESSAY, on PURGATIVE AGENTS TO THE HORSE." Price 25 cents. May be obtained from the author,

T. K. QUICKFALL, V.S.,

Veterinary Surgeon, Lexington, Ky.

N.B.—Address, without delay, to secure a copy, as it is no "catch-penny"—it will repay the reader well. 3mdec12

## Fresh Garden, Flower and Tree Seeds, and Small Fruits,

PRE-PAID, BY MAIL.

A complete and judicious assortment. 35 sorts of either Seeds \$1.00. True Cape Cod Cranberry, with directions for culture on high or low land. New fragrant Everblooming Japan Honeysuckle, charming new hardy vine, 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen, prepaid. New Early Rose Potato, 75 cents per lb., 5 lbs. \$3.00, pre-paid. Priced Catalogues to any address, also trade lists. Seeds on Commission.

AGENTS WANTED.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries &amp; Seed Establishment

Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842.

Jan 9-3m

## Agricultural Books.

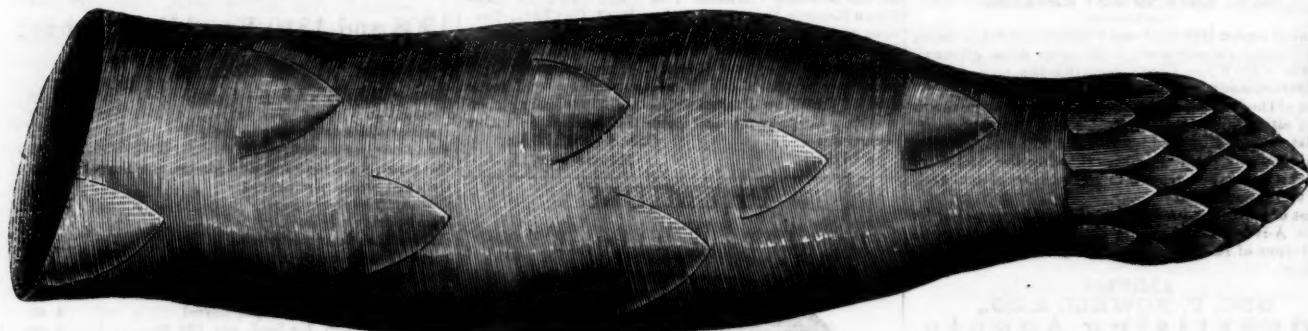
Elliott's Lawn and Shade Trees,	\$1 50
Husman's Grapes and Wine,	1 50
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist,	1 50
Jacques' Manual of the Garden—HORTICULTURE,	1 50
Jacques' Manual of the Farm—AGRICULTURE,	1 50
Jacques' Manual of the Barn-Yard—DOMESTIC ANIMALS,	1 50
Todd's Young Farmer's Manual Vol. 1—THE FARM AND THE WORKSHOP,	2 50
Todd's Young Farmer's Manual, Vol. 2—HOW TO MAKE FARMING PAY,	2 50

The undersigned will deliver any of these Books at publisher's prices, postage paid. Address

CHAS. W. MURTFELDT, Rural World, St. Louis.

## CONOVER'S COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS.

The best and most valuable novelty in vegetables introduced in many years.



This remarkable variety was raised on Long Island and very much improved from seeds imported six years ago from Europe; has been thoroughly tested alongside of the best-selected stock of both foreign and home grown seed. On the same soil, and with the same cultivation and manure, it has made fully four times the growth of the best Oyster Bay Asparagus of the same age. It is such a vigorous grower, that at two years old from the seed, it will invariably send up from fifteen to forty sprouts from one-half to one and a half inches in diameter, consequently Asparagus may be cut for market or family use at least a year in advance of the ordinary sort; the color is deep green and the crown very close.

Price, by mail, per 1-2 oz. paper, containing nearly 800 Seeds, 50 cents.

JAS. M. THORBURN & CO., 15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

j16-3t

J. M. Thorburn & Co's Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetable Seeds, for 1869, mailed to all applicants.

### TAKE NOTICE.

ON account of our immense business and depreciation of merchandise, we now offer better inducements to Agents and Patrons than usual. Any one sending \$5 for 60 printed notices will receive one of the following articles:—Lepine Watch, 1 pr. Wool Blankets, Long Shawl, 15 yds., Hemp Carpeting, &c. Send for Jan. Trade Circular, containing important information. ANDREWS & CO., 52 & 54 Elm St., Boston, Ms. ja94t

### HARRISON SEED POTATOES

For sale by E. A. RIEHL & BRO., Alton, Illinois, at \$2 50 per bushel; \$6 per barrel. ja9-4m

### PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Choice three months old at \$20 per pair. Address, E. A. RIEHL & BRO., Alton, Ill. ja9-2m]

## KNOX'S SEEDS.



We are offering Special Inducements to Market Gardeners this season, and invite their custom and examination of our stock, which has been grown with the greatest care, and Warranted Pure and Fresh. Their reputation is a Guarantee of their Superior Worth.

Send for Price List.

**KNOX'S DESCRIPTIVE HAND BOOK OF SEEDS.** Peculiarly Adapted to the use of Gardeners, Amateurs and all others, to whom a Knowledge of Gardening and Treatment of Seeds is necessary, will be ready January 15th, and furnished FREE to all applicants.

W. W. KNOX,  
(Successor to J. Knox)

137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
January 2-16

### BOUND VOLUMES FOR 1866 & 1867.

Bound Volumes of the Rural World for 1866 and 1867, for sale at this office. Price, \$3 00 each.

## THE ALTON LARGE NUTMEG MELON,

GROWN BY

BARLER & CONDON, ALTON, ILLS.

This melon combines more desirable qualities than any other now before the public. Its great productiveness, beauty, size and firmness of flesh, make it UNEQUALLED AS A SHIPPING VARIETY, while its delicious flavor and long bearing season, render it worthy a place in every garden.

**DESCRIPTION.**—Form, round, regularly ribbed. Size, large, six to nine inches in diameter. Entire surface thickly and roughly netted. Flesh white or light green, thick, melting, sugary and highly perfumed.

**HISTORY.**—FOUR YEARS AGO the Melon was found by I. R. Dunnagan. In 1867 we purchased his entire Stock of Seed; planted one ACRE, and from it sold FOUR THOUSAND Melons for FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS. Last Spring we planted FIVE ACRES. The crop has been a large one, and the most profitable of any we have grown.

When we commenced to ship, July 30th, the price was \$3.00, afterwards it advanced to \$4.00, and finally reached \$5.00 per dozen!

### TESTIMONIALS.

H. H. Marsh, to whom our Melons sent to Chicago were consigned, writes under date Chicago, September 7th, 1867: "Your Melons are the best ever shipped to this town. Save plenty of Seed."

In reply to our letter stating our purpose to try other well recommended varieties, he wrote: "Chicago, April 30, 1868.—Plant all the same kind you raised last year. IN TWELVE YEARS BUSINESS I HAVE NEVER SEEN SO GOOD A SHIPPING VARIETY. Don't plant any new sorts; they will not equal your own kind."

We will send Seed, postage paid, at the following rates:

Per pound,	\$3 50
Per ounce,	30
Address,	BARLER & CONDON,
Dec. 5.	Upper Alton, Illinois.

### THE RURAL GENTLEMAN: A Monthly Journal of Horticulture, Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

Edited by a Practical Horticulturist, with a corps of able Assistants and occasional Contributors. Terms: \$1 a year, in advance. Specimens, by mail, 15 cents.

**CASH ADVERTISING RATES:**  
Transient advertisements 15 cents per line each insertion. Eight words constitute a line. Business Announcements 25 cts. per line. CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE. J. B. ROBINSON & CO., Proprietors. Oct 24-3m] No. 2 N. Eutaw-st., Baltimore, Md.

### Vegetable and Farm Seeds.

Our Annual Descriptive, Priced Catalogue of Kitchen Garden Seeds, &c., for 1869, is ready for mailing to applicants. J. M. THORBURN & CO., Jan 2t Feb 1t] 15 John Street, New York.

## GARDENER WANTED,

At SALISBURY, CHARITON Co., Mo., on West Branch of N. M. R. R.

The undersigned wishes to employ a good gardener for 1869.

An industrious gardener who can come well recommended, as to qualifications, HABITS, &c., single or married, can get steady employment at good wages. One who knows how to manage grapes and orchards preferred.

LUCIUS SALISBURY,  
Salisbury, Chariton Co., Mo.

## 25,000 EVERGREENS!

Of Good Thrifty Growth, round form; and hence had plenty of room to make Beautiful Trees. All handled with care, and roots mudded and packed in moss.

Austrian Pine,	2 to 4 feet,	\$20 per 100
" "	4 to 6 feet,	\$30 per 100
" "	6 to 8 feet,	\$40 per 100
White Pine,	2 to 4 feet,	\$20 per 100
" "	4 to 5 feet,	\$30 per 100
" "	6 to 7 feet,	\$40 per 100
Am. Arbor Vitae,	1 to 2 feet,	\$8 per 100
" "	2 to 4 feet,	\$12 per 100
Balsam Fir,	1 foot,	\$6 per 100
" "	2 feet,	\$10 per 100
Hemlock,	2 to 3 feet,	\$15 per 100
" "	3 to 5 feet,	\$20 per 100
White Spruce,	1 to 2 feet,	\$10 per 100
" "	2 to 3 feet,	\$15 per 100
Am. Larch,	2 to 4 feet,	\$8 per 100
" "	4 to 6 feet,	\$15 per 100

A few fine trees of Scotch, and Pinus ponderosa; also a quantity of Mountain Ash. We will ship from April 15th to June 1st. Order now if you want Evergreens to beautify your homes.

THOMPSON, MYERS & CO.,  
Nov 14-1am t May 15.] Brookfield, Mo.

## INFORMATION OF GREAT VALUE TO Beekeepers,

Will be sent FREE on receipt of a stamp, by dec19cwtf ALLEN TUPPER, Brighton, Iowa.

## TO THE SEED TRADE.

Our Annual Wholesale List of Vegetable, Agricultural and Flower Seeds; also, Gladiolus, Japan Lilies and other Spring Bulbs, for 1869, is ready for mailing. J. M. THORBURN & CO., Jan 2t-Feb 1t] 15 John Street, New York.

## BERKSHIRE SWINE

And Improved Poultry.

Send Stamp for our Circular and Price List.

G. B. & H. B. ALVERSON,  
ja94t] Post-office Box 286, Cherry Valley, Illinois



# Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.



REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

**Brown's Bronchial Troches,**

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS. **SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS**

will find TROCHES useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The TROCHES are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the TROCHES are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN ONLY "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

Dec. 26-4m.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

## GRAPE VINES.

We have a fine lot of strong, well-rooted vines, consisting of Concord, Hartford, Ives', Iona, Norton's Virginia, &c., which we guarantee to be inferior to none, and equalled by very few sent out by other parties. See List now ready and sent to all applicants free. Address, **E. A. RIEHL & BRO.,** Alton, Ill. Oct 3-6mos

## CHOICE SHORT HORNS.

SEND for Catalogue of the herd. Farm and residence adjoining Harriestown (Toledo, Wabash and Western R. R.) Macon county, Illinois. May 23-1y. **J. H. PICKRELL.**

## SEED POTATOES.

Harrison, \$2 per Bushel; Early York, \$1 50; also 6000 Evergreens, All Sizes.

Address, **GEO. M. DEWEY,** Keytesville, Mo. Nov. 21-2m]

**\$500,000**

**REWARD** in Beautiful Presents have been given Agents in all parts of the Union, and we would like to give to the Ladies that for ONE DOLLAR we are selling Silks, Shawls, Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Ware, Furniture, Diamond Watches, Pianos, Cabinet Organs, &c. Presents worth \$2 to \$500 sent free of charge Agents sending Clubs of ten and upwards.

Circulars sent free to any address. B. Shun all houses in this line with flaming advertisements, as they deceive you with long schedules promises, which they have not the power or will to fill. Yours, very truly, **WYETH & CO.,** P. O. Box 2931. 42 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Oct. 17-6m.

## THE GREAT WORK COMPLETE!

IV. of Victor's History (Civil, Political and Military) of the Southern Rebellion, is now Ready and completes this great National work. It is, by far, the most exhaustive and satisfactory of all the histories of the late Civil War. It has the endorsement of numerous Governors, Members of Congress, General Officers and Civilians. It is, in fact, the only history of the War worthy of the name. Sold by mail; or sent by Express to any address on receipt of price, viz: In Muslin binding \$3.25 per volume. Leather, \$4.00 per volume. Address **WM. H. GIFFING, Gen'l Ag't,** 13 Spruce Street, New York.

AGENTS, TAKE NOTICE! This great work is complete will now command a large circulation. Canvassers, male or female, can readily realize \$1 per day in taking names for it. Very liberal commissions allowed and exclusive territory given. For particulars address as above. J. A. S. J. TORREY, Publisher. d19-24caw.

## FRUIT TREES!

Send for a CATALOGUE of the PIKE COUNTY NURSERY. A large stock of Extra one-year-old Apple Trees; Splendid two-year-old Pear Trees; Grape Vines, &c., &c. Address, **STARK, BARNETT & CO.,** Oct 3-6m] Louisiana, Mo.

## GRAPE VINES

AND SMALL FRUIT PLANTS At low rates. Send for Price List. **E. R. MASON,** Nov 14-3m] Webster Groves, St. Louis County.

**JOS. W. DOWLER.** **GEO. J. RAYMOND.**

**J. W. DOWLER & CO.,** GENERAL

**Commission Merchants**

No. 316 North Commercial St.,

Between Locust and Olive Sts.,

aug1-6m **ST. LOUIS, MO.**

## APPLE SEED.

Price \$12 per Bushel; Ten Bushels for \$100, cost of each extra. **S. G. MINKLER,** Jan 2-5t] Oswego, Kendall Co., Illinois.

## APPLE GRAFTS.

All the leading hardy Western Varieties. Send for Sample and List; will be sold very low. Apple Seed for sale—warranted fresh. **Dr. JNO. E. ENNIS & CO.** Jan 2-3m] Great Western Nursery, Lyons, Iowa.

## FOR SALE.

**A Valuable Farm of 400 Acres,** In Benton County, Missouri.

280 acres Prairie, Improved and in Cultivation. 120 acres Fine Timber Land—contiguous. Abundance of stock water. Two miles of Hedge (Osage orange) fence. Forty acres fenced to pasture. 112 acres in winter wheat. 30 acres meadow.

This valuable farm is situated directly on the State Road, from Sedalia to Springfield; ten miles north of Warsaw, Mo.—within one mile of stores, post-office, blacksmith and wagon shops, daily line of stages and mails. A large assortment of farm machinery, tools and stock will be sold with farm if desired. Residence new and complete—six rooms. Price \$25 per acre. Enquire of **N. J. COLMAN,** Rural World office. Jan 2-6t

1869. **Wm. H. LYMAN'S 1869.**

Illustrated Floral Guide and Catalogue of **SEEDS and PLANTS,** is now published, containing descriptions of over 1,600 varieties of Flower Seeds and Plants. It is splendidly illustrated with about thirty elegant wood engravings and two beautiful colored plates; one of which will be the celebrated

**"Mrs. POLLOCK" Geranium;**

colored from nature. In it will be found designs for arranging the flower garden, together with full directions for Sowing Seed, Transplanting, &c. This work will be sent free to all my customers, and to all others, on receipt of ten cents, which is not half the actual cost.

I am also introducing to the Public my new Tomato, the **LYMAN MAMMOTH CLUSTER,** Dr. D. Rice, says: "Everybody should have it." For Illustrated Circular, containing description, recommendations, &c. Address **WM. H. LYMAN,** Importer of Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, Leverett, Mass. Jan. 2 Myl

JUST PUBLISHED!

## GARDENING FOR THE SOUTH:

OR HOW TO GROW

**Vegetables and Fruits.**

By the late **WM. N. WHITE,** of Athens, Ga., With additions by **Mr. J. Van Buren** and **Dr. James Carnok.**

New Edition, Revised and Illustrated.

By mail, post-paid, \$2.

By arrangement with the publishers we will send a copy of the above valuable work to every person enclosing us \$10, with order for Garden Seeds selected from our New Catalogue to amount of same; or \$6, with order to amount of \$5.

**EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,**

Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.

# WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of New York.

Paid up Capital, \$200,000

Accumulated Assets, \$500,000

## SPECIAL FEATURES.

MUTUAL PREMIUMS Lower than those of a Majority of the Life Insurance Companies in the United States.

NON-PARTICIPATING PREMIUMS Lower than those charged by any Company in the World.

DIVIDENDS Increase annually after two years, with the age of the Policy.

LOSSES Paid in Thirty Days after due notice and proof of Death.

THIRTY DAYS' GRACE allowed in the Payment of Premiums.

## OFFICERS.

**GEO. L. WILLARD,** President.

**O. H. GORDON,** Vice President.

**S. J. BESTOR,** Secretary.

## DIRECTORS.

**A. A. Low,** **James H. Prentice,**  
**Isaac H. Frothingham,** **Rufus H. Graves,**  
**Samuel Willets,** **H. Messenger,**  
**George L. Willard,** **Alex. V. Blake,**  
**Oliver H. Gordon,** **George L. Nichols,**  
**Henry E. Pierrepont,** **James S. Noyes,**  
**S. B. Chittenden,** **John W. Frothingham,**  
**George F. Thomas,** **William C. Fowler,**  
**Peter C. Cornell,** **William C. Sheldon,**  
**John Halsey,** **Samuel B. Caldwell,**  
**Hon. William Kelly,** **Oliver S. Carter,**  
**Esra P. Prentice,** **Norman S. Bentley,**  
**Edmund Townsend,** **Lewis B. Loder,**  
**William S. Tisdale,** **William P. Prentice,**  
**Thomas T. Buckley,** **John T. B. Maxwell,**  
**Gilbert L. Beekman,** **James H. Frothingham,**  
**Henry A. Swift,** **Hon. Stephen Taber,**  
**Joseph A. Sprague,** **Benjamin Hicks,**

Good Agents wanted at all important points. **E. H. E. JAMESON,** Saint Louis, Missouri, General Agent for Missouri and Kansas. sep19-16t

## MOUND CITY

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capital, \$150,000 00

## OFFICERS:

**JAMES B. EADS,** President.

**A. H. BUCKNER,** Vice-President.

**WILLIAM H. JENNINGS,** Secretary.

**CHARLES G. MCHATTON,** General Agent.

**WILLIAM HATCH,** Medical Officer.

**W. W. GRISMON,** Consulting Physician.

**JOHN P. THOMPSON,** Actuary.

## DIRECTORS:

**James B. Eads,** **A. H. Buckner,** **Sam'l McCartney,**  
**James H. Lucas,** **S. A. Hatch,** **James Givens,**  
**Chas. McLaran,** **A. M. Britton,** **Wm. H. Jennings.**

This Company Issues Policies on each of the following Plans:

"Ordinary Life," with continued Annual Payments.  
Do. Do. with Five Annual Payments.  
Do. Do. with Ten Annual Payments.  
Do. Do. with Fifteen Annual Payments.  
Do. Do. with Twenty Annual Payments.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES WITH CONTINUED ANNUAL PAYMENTS:

Endowment Policies with continued Annual Payments.  
Do. Do. with Five Annual Payments.  
Do. Do. with Ten Annual Payments.  
Do. Do. with Fifteen Annual Payments.  
Do. Do. with Twenty Annual Payments.

All Policies are on the Non-Forfeitable plan. Dividends declared on the "Contribution Plan."

**C. G. MCHATTON, Gen'l Agent.**

AGENTS WANTED.—Reliable and energetic men wanted to represent the Company in different sections of the country. Apply personally or by letter to

**JOHN C. BULL, State Agent for Missouri,**

**Nos. 316 & 318 North Third St.**

Sept 26]

ST. LOUIS, MO.

## NEWS.

**IMMIGRATION TO MISSOURI.**—According to Gov. Fletcher's statement, in his message, the population in Missouri has increased about 50 per cent. mainly by immigration. During the year 1868, 32,620 emigrants passed at one point through Ohio, of these 3,757 remained in Ohio, 7,314 in Missouri, 5,725 in Illinois, 2,803 in Indiana, 2,297 in Kentucky, 1,604 in Tennessee, 3,369 in Wisconsin, 1,517 in Minnesota, 1,120 in Iowa, 2,108 in Michigan, 509 in Kansas, 186 in Nebraska, and 89 in Louisiana.

**THE ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.**—The following report of the receipts and expenditures was submitted by Mr. Kalb.

## RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, \$509 82; bills receivable, \$21,500; gate fees, \$47,378 95; booth sales, \$10,134; interest, \$1,252 58; private premiums, \$1,275; bills discounted, \$8,000; stock account, \$50. Total, \$90,130 35.

## IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT.

The improvement account shows a total of \$40,692 53, distributed as follows:

General improvements, \$8,106 53; mechanical hall, \$17,371 67; machinery hall, \$14,481 23; plumbing, \$733 10; real estate, \$9,285; premiums, \$19,474; laborers, \$4,955 31; printing, \$2,747 55; expense, \$11,052 93; interest, \$484 07; insurance, \$237 50; furniture, \$607 55; cash, \$593 91. Total, \$90,130 35. This exhibit shows that there have been nearly 50,000 spent on improvements and real estate during the year.—[Democrat.

Hon. John Minor Botts, a noted politician of the Whig party, died at Culpepper, Virginia, on the 8th Jan. 1869. He was a great admirer of Henry Clay, for whose election to the Presidency in 1840 he labored with untiring zeal.

The people of the State of Illinois, have declared for holding a constitutional convention, by a majority of nearly 800 votes.

**NEW YORK, January 10.**—To-night the weather is growing colder, and there are indications that the thaw of the past week is about over.

**MEMPHIS, January 10.**—The weather has been cloudy and cool.

**LOUISVILLE, January 10.**—The weather has been clear and cold.

**CINCINNATI, January 10.**—The weather has been cool.

**CAIRO, January 10.**—The weather has been cloudy. Mercury 38 degrees.

Five United States Senators are to be chosen this winter by the Legislatures of five Western States: Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri.

**CHICAGO, January 9.**—The dwelling house of Mr. Hess, at the Railroad bridge, over the Sable river, caught fire about 5 o'clock this morning, and was destroyed. Mrs. Hess and her seven-year old perished in the flames. Their charred remains were found with their heads and arms severed from their bodies. The cause of the fire is unknown. Mr. Hess is a sober, industrious watchman at the railroad depot.

Jacob Becker, proprietor of the barber shop and bath rooms in the Sherman House block, in this city, died so suddenly this morning, that foul play is suspected.

**NEW ORLEANS, January 9.**—The funeral of Gen. Rousseau this morning, was largely attended, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather. The services were conducted at Christ Church, by the Bishop of Louisiana. The pall bearers were Gens. Hatch, Mamer, Beckwith, Babcock, Porter, Farnkins and McClure, of the regular army, and Gens. Steedman, Herron, Lee, McMillan, Bussey and Gurney, formerly of the volunteer service, with an equal number of the Masonic fraternity.

**SAN FRANCISCO, January 9.**—A letter from Colima, Mexico, gives an account of a terrific earthquake experienced in that city on the morning of December 20th. For several days previous the volcano of Colima, thirty miles from the city, exhibited symptoms of internal commotion, sending forth smoke and steam, accompanied with tremblings and shakings of the earth, and on the morning of the 20th, by a gentle rocking of the earth, which gradually increased in violence until the walls cracked. Everything breakable in houses was demolished. The vibration was from north-east to south-west and lasted nearly forty seconds. The cathedral, warehouses and brick buildings, were cracked from top to bottom.

## THE WEATHER.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 8TH.

The dull, warm weather and "slushy" ground of last week, has been continued and deepened. The tendency in the Mercury to rise, has continued nearly to the close of the week.

A heavy rain that began on the first, continued all night, rendering the roads almost impassable, with but little wind to dry them. On the 3d, it was exceedingly warm, and continued so till the 5th, when under the action of a change in the direction of the wind the temperature fell to 28°, but rose again on the 6th, attaining that high point 66°.

Those who were in condition to kill their hogs at Christmas are much pleased, while there are many, who, having had to delay, are in great fear that there will be but little favorable weather. It is precisely so, with putting up lard. Many were not ready during that early "spell," and now there is but little prospect for getting good ice.

Wheat is looking finely, and the appearances are that plows will soon get under way.

In the woods fungi are very abundant, and of great size.

The indications are not very favorable to health.

A very high and varying wind, offers appearance of change. The temperature having fallen 22° in seven hours.

Mean of the week, 47° 80.

Maximum on 6th and 7th at 2 P. M., 66°.

Minimum on 5th at 7 A. M., 28°.

Range, 38°.

## ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER, January 12, 1869.

St. Louis is experiencing one of her old-fashioned winters. A few warm days and then a few frosty ones, hardly to be called cold, and occasionally a bright and beautiful cloudless day, such as is deemed a prize in the month of April, three degrees north of here. The last three days have been rather cold, say from 5° to 12° below the freezing point, not cold enough to stop mechanics engaged on buildings. Money is reported easier in the East, and to secure a good bargain is plenty here. Commercial transactions are limited. It is now definitely ascertained that the hog crop is short, say 300,000 head; some parties estimate 400,000. This only corroborates what our readers know.

Hogs can be multiplied at a rapid rate with proper care and feed; and we advised in our last, that parties having good sized shoats should hurry them up.—Should prices come down, of which there is very little danger, they may be kept over without harm and pay the producer well, and should they be wanted early in spring, it will pay the owner well to bring them forward. The supply of fine beef stock has been small, and prices are well maintained. In grain and flour the market is quiet. We quote:

Flour—XX \$8 25@8 50; XXX \$9 50@10; family a shade higher.

Rye Flour—Firm; city at \$7 50.

Buckwheat Flour—Dull and lower, \$8 75@9 25.

Corn Meal—Nominal, \$3 30@3 40 for kiln-dried.

Wheat—Spring choice for seed, \$1 60; No. 2 \$1 33 @1 37; Winter, depressed under late eastern advices, choice white \$1 95@2; prime \$1 65@1 70; red choice \$1 85@1 87½.

Corn—Steady; mixed 63c, yellow 63@65c; white 65@72c.

Oats—Dull; feeders only buying, range of market from 55 to 58c.

Rye—Lower; prime \$1 25@1 27; choice \$1 28.

Barley—Still firm and in active demand; no winter in market; spring, Iowa, prime to choice \$1 70@1 90; fancy, Minnesota, \$2 25.

Buckwheat—Higher; \$1 20.

Hay—Firm, but quiet, range from \$19 to \$21.

Tobacco—Inferior lugs, \$4 50@7; sound do, \$7 @9; bright fillers, \$10@13; black wrappers, \$14@18.

Hemp—During the week 130 bales were sold; \$230 @235@240 for a small lot.

Seeds—Spring wheat, \$1 60 at this office. Flax quoted \$1 90@1 92½; timothy, \$2 75@3; clover \$8 50@9; hemp, \$1 25@1 30.

Lard—Market firmer. Sales 55 tes choice city at 0c, and 25 kegs do at 21c per lb.

Tallow—In demand and firm at 11½@11½c per lb. Sale 20 tierces on private terms.

Hides—Western dry flint stiff, 22½@23c; dry salt 19@19½c; light green do 11½c; heavy do 11c.

Broom Corn—We quote good to choice at \$175@250.

Beans—Dull. Sales 2 sacks medium at \$3 25; 10 bbls do at \$3 27½.

Furs and Peltries—Steady. We quote: Raccoon, No. 1, 60@65c; No. 2, 30@35c; No. 3, 15@16c; Mink, No. 1, \$1 50@3; No. 2, 75c@1 50; No. 3, 30@75c; Otter, No. 1, \$5@6; No. 2, \$2 50@3; No. 3, \$1

25@31 50; Opossum, 50@6c; Sheep pelts—dry, 30@60c; do green, 80@91; Fox, 40@50c; Wild Cat, 40@40c; House Cat, 10c; Muskrat, 15@20c; Skunk, 10@50c; Wolf, \$1 50@3; Bear, \$1 @3; Beaver, per lb, \$1 @1 50; Deer, winter, 30c; do, summer, 20@42½c.

Butter—Stocks heavy, and market almost nominal—no demand for any grade. We quote: Inferior tub, 25@27c; medium, 28@33c; prime, 34@36c; choice and extra dairy, 37@40c.

Eggs—Very dull at 29@32c, shipper's count and counted.

Vegetables—Nothing done at wholesale.

Dried Fruit—Choice peaches scarce, stiff and advancing; common apples dull. Apples—inferior at 8c; old at 8c; fair at 10c; prime at \$2 55; 30 bbls Ohio, at 15c. Peaches—halves at \$4 95.

Poultry and Game—Little in market. Small sale chickens made at \$3@4, and quail at \$1 50; 400 lb turkeys at 15@16c.

Wool—Very firm. We quote tub-washed, 49@51c; do and picked, 51@53c; fleece-washed, 33@41c; unwashed, 25@29c.

Apples—Common to choice, per bbl, \$4@7.

Brooms—Choice, Illinois, per doz, \$3 50@4; common to good, \$2 25@3 50.

Coffee—Rio, fair, per lb, 23@24c; good to prime 24½@25c; choice, 25½c.

Cranberries—Cultivated per bbl, \$28@30.

Feathers—Prime live geese, per lb, 65@70c.

Green Peas—Per bushel, \$2 50@2 75.

Molasses—Plantation, per gallon, 70@75c; N. Y. synops, 50@90c; Hanna's N. O. do, 68c.

Rice—Rangoon, per lb, 10@11c; Carolina, 10@11c; Louisiana, 9½@10½c.

Salt—Domestic, per bbl, \$3 20; G. A. per sack \$2 80.

Sugar—Cuba, per lb, 12½@13½c; Porto Rico, 12½@14½c; Demarara, 15@15½c; Louisiana, 12@14c.

Pure Cider Vinegar—Per gallon, 20@35c.

## St. Louis Live Stock Market.

The live stock market presents no new features at the present. Choice shipping stock commands good prices; low and medium grades are hard sales. The hog market is quite excited, not so much here as at Chicago, especially since the facts have been ascertained that the crop is short. Good mutton sheep are in demand at fair prices.

No. 1 shipping steers are quoted at \$7, while 20 head were sold on private terms, which means higher. Second grade would bring \$6@6 15; next grade \$5 @5 75; lower grades at so much per head as parties agree.

Hogs—Highest price yet paid, \$10 65; next \$10 @10 25.

Sheep—\$3 20@4 75@5 per head.

## Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 11.

Eastern Exchange—Firm at one-tenth premium selling; one-tenth off buying.

Flour—Low and medium grades moderately active; other grades neglected and nominal; sales of spring extras at \$5 25@6 55.

Wheat—A shade more active and firmer and higher; sales No. 1 at \$1 20@1 24; No. 2 \$1 14@1 16 closing \$1 14½ for No. 2; sales of No. 2 since 'Chap' at \$1 14.

Corn—In fair speculative and shipping demand and higher; sales of new at 53@54½c; no grade 50@51c. No. 1 kiln-dried 55c, closing firm at 54c for new, 50c for no grade; unchanged this evening.

Oats—Less active and firmer, and 1@1½c higher sales at 47½@48½c for regular and fresh receipts closing at 48c.

Barley—Dull and nominal at \$1 65 for No. 2.

Rye—Active and 1@2c higher; sales of No. 1 \$1 17@1 18; No. 2 \$1 14@1 15, closing \$1 17½@1 18 for No. 1.

Highwines—Quiet at 93c.

Mess Pork—Opened quiet, but subsequently became firmer and sold at \$29 on spot and for future delivery.

Lard—Steady and fairly active at 19c for spot, 19½c future, closing at 19c for spot.

Cut Meats—Dry salted shoulders 12c; short middles 14½@14½c; Cumberland middles 13½c; hams 16@16½c for sweet pickled, and 15½@15½c green.

Mess Beef—Steady; sales at 14c.

Beef Cattle—Scarce, firm and unchanged in price. Dressed Hogs—Less active; sales at \$12 25@12 50 closing at \$12 25@12 50, dividing on 200 lbs; firmer at \$9 90@10 40 for good to choice.

Receipts for the past 48 hours—15,213 bbls flour; 56,240 bu wheat; 36,622 bu corn; 24,600 bu oats; 4,300 bu rye; 350 bu barley; 7,830 head hogs.

Shipments—15,640 bbls flour; 9,823 bu wheat; 48,000 bu corn; 14,804 bu oats; 3,750 bu rye; 6,085 bu barley; 5,236 head hogs.